The Courier-Journal.

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WASHINGTON.

No one to Weep at Pleasonton's Funeral.

Fish on the Treaty Commissioners and the Cubans.

Chas. Francis Adams Appointed Arbitrator.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, August 8.—The Boutwell-Pleasonton controversy, which has been for some time a subject of excited comment in department and other circles, becomes more interesting whenever the President appears in Washington, which is but seldom, however. A Republican paper here this morning charged that Gen. Pleasonton was kept in his office only through the influence of the whisky ring, and it added, apparently with authority, that if the President continued to sustain the Commissioner, Secretary Boutwell would not remain in office an hour longer. The arrival of the President last night gave rise again to the rumors that Pleasonton was to be suspended, and that Mr. J. Douglass was to be appointed acting commissioner to-day. It seems that this was one of the main things that brought the President to Washington, for as soon as he arrived last night he sent Gen. Porter to Pleasonton, and the latter was again requested to resign and relieve the Executive of all embarrassment; but he declined again, as he had done before, and that too in a very insulting letter. There was no alternative, therefore, but suspension under the tenure-of-office act, and that was done shortly after 12 o'clock to-day, and Mr. J. W. Douglass was appointed Commissioner until the next session of Congress, when, if the Senate shall acquiesce in the appointment, they will confirm Douglass. If they reject him, then, under the terms of the tenure-of-office act, General Pleasonton resumes his place. There are few here to weep over Pleasonton's removal, and there are many to rejoice over Douglass' appointment.

The Pennsylvania Republican Association, composed entirely of Government clerks, at a recent meeting, by a large and decided vote, passed a resolution endorsing General Grant for renomination, and General O. O. Howard for Vice-President, on the Republican ticket in 1872.

THE GUDGEON CAUGHT.

The report recently circulated that Charles Francis Adams has declined the appointment of arbitrator under the treaty of Washington is incorrect. The President to-day received a telegram from that gentleman, informing him of his acceptance.

WHITEWASHING THE KUKLUX BILL.

Official information has been received that the Kuklux act of Congress is being enforced in the South with more success than was anticipated under instructions of warning from the executive authority.

OFF FOR LONG BRANCH.

There was no formal meeting of the Cabinet to-day. The President left this evening for Long Branch.

POSTAL TREATY WITH GERMANY.

A letter was received to-day at the Post-office Department from Dr. McDonald, at Berlin, Prussia, stating that he has negotiated a convention with the Government of Germany for the interchange of postal money orders between that empire and the United States. The treaty will not take effect until October 1, 1872, owing to the fact that the Government authorities are required to give one years' notice to the North German Lloyd's Steamship Company.

FISH ON THE TREATY COMMISSIONS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—The Herald publishes an interview had by a correspondent with Secretary Fish, in which the Secretary said he had no idea who the arbitrators of the Washington treaty would be. The claims commission under the treaty would probably sit a long time. The action of the commission would probably be guided by that of the Southern Claims Commission, as the latter would furnish precedents, for if claims for damages done by Federal power during the war be allowed, the other claims commission cannot avoid following the precedent in regard to damages sustained by British subjects. The court of arbitration which would deal with the Alabama claims would be composed of men who would command public confidence.

ON THE CUBANS.

He thinks the Government should not be criticized for its action on the Cuban question. The Cubans got hold of adventurous Englishmen, Americans, and Irishmen to do their fighting, and were not themselves struggling for nationality.

ON THE SECRETARY.

He declared he had not signified his intention of resigning.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

Gen. Allen Rutherford, third Auditor, returned to-day from North Carolina. He estimates the Republican majority in that State at from 10,000 to 12,000.

ST. LOUIS.

Express Robbers Arrested.

ST. LOUIS, August 8.—Jerry D. Scammon, Peter Sheridan, Thomas Grady, Patrick Cummings, and David W. Sonder were arrested last night, charged with robbing the United States express delivery wagon in this city some days ago. The police believe they have the right men, and that they will recover the stolen money and bonds.

NATIONAL LABOR CONVENTION.

The National Labor Convention met this morning. The Committee on Credentials reported delegates from the Middle, Western and Southern States, but none from New England. The session was occupied in the receipt of communications, reading the annual message of the President and appointing committees. The convention so far has been harmonious, and but little disposition manifested for speech-making.

COUNTY ELECTION.

The election here to-day for County Judges and Auditor passed off quietly. Chas. Speck (Dem.,) for Presiding Justice, has about 1,500 majority in the city; the county will probably run it up to 1,800. Wm. H. Heath (Rep.,) for Auditor, has between seven and eight hundred majority in the city. Of the District Judges from the city, John H. Fesse and Philip Stremmel (Reps.,) are elected, and Jno. D. Finney and Jno. Bussey (Dems.) There are not enough returns from the county districts to determine the result, but it is probable that Joseph L. Hyatt (Dem.,) and Robert Allen (Rep.) are elected.

NEWSBOY CRUSHED TO DEATH.

While the iron frame of a printing press was being hoisted up a flight of stairs in the Journal of Commerce office this P. M., the tackling broke and the frame slid back with great velocity. Reaching the pavement, it passed over Jas. Durin, a newsboy, crushing his head and tearing open his bowels, killing him instantly.

The Ohio Poisoning Case—Statement of the Family Physician.

COLUMBUS, Aug. 7.—The coroner's inquest, which was announced to take place in London, in the alleged Buffenbarger poisoning case, did not come off, on account of the absence of two of the jurors, therefore nothing has been developed officially.

Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Colburn arrived in London to-day. There attorneys are Hon. C. N. Olds, of this city, and Hon. R. O. Harrison, of London. Dr. Collins, of South Charleston, was the family physician of Buffenbarger, and attended him in his last illness. He has practiced medicine in South Charleston for thirty years, and is said to be a man whose word is entitled to full credit. He states that the disease which caused Buffenbarger's last illness was consumption, and that weeks before his death he announced to Mrs. Buffenbarger, now Mrs. Colburn, that the husband's demise was to be expected at any time.

He also says that he never discovered any trace of arsenic having been administered to Buffenbarger, and thinks he would have done so had it been given up to within twenty-four hours of his death. The coroner's inquest will be held, and further developments may be made.

Bostons vs. Olympics.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The game of base ball this afternoon between the Bostons and Olympics was witnessed by a large number of persons. At the conclusion of the eighth inning the clubs were even, but on the ninth the Bostons made three and the Olympics nothing. It was considered the most interesting game played on the Olympic grounds this season. The following is the score by innings:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	T
Bostons	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	7
Olympics	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	4

Enforcing a Sweeping Nuisance Law.

BOSTON, August 8.—Instructions have been given the police to prosecute all proprietors of public places where thieves and drunken men are harbored and furnished with liquor. The first installment of fifty cases under the nuisance act was brought before the court to-day.

Struck Dead by Lightning.

YANKTON, Dakota Territory, August 7.—Michael B. Robinson, an old resident, and highly respected citizen, was struck by lightning last evening, two miles west of here. He had just reached home, and stepped to his horses' heads to turn them and let his family out of the carriage, when a bolt of lightning killed him and the horses.

Affairs in Porto Rico.

ST. JOHN, PORTO RICO, August 1—via HAVANA, August 8.—The state of siege was raised yesterday in Porto Rico, and quiet reigns throughout the island.

The Captain General has forwarded his resignation to Spain. It is supposed General Avas, the former Captain General, will be reappointed.

THE TURF.

Sixth Annual Meeting at the Buffalo Trotting Park—An Interesting Day.

BUFFALO, Aug. 8.—The Buffalo Park Association had a most brilliant opening of the sixth annual meeting to-day. The number of visitors exceeded that of any previous opening day. Fully 8,000 people were present. The condition of the track and its surrounding accommodations for visitors could not be surpassed. The horses were called promptly on time. There was but little scoring, and the races were closely contested, notwithstanding a stiff gale from the southwest that swept the track. The horses entered for the three-minute race were new to the track, yet the fastest time on record was made for such a race.

Eleven horses entered for the first race and ten started. Lady Golddust was drawn. The following is the summary:

Purse No. 1—$3,000, for horses that never trotted better than three minutes—$1,800 for the first, $600 for the second, and $300 for the third.

Clara G.	1	1	1
Barney	4	2	2
Young Thorn	2	5	4
Huntress	6	4	3
Thos. L. Young	7	3	5
Kentucky Girl	5	6	dis.
Ed. Eaton	3	8	dis.
Virginia	9	7	dis.
Willie Golddust	8	dis.	
Kirby Jim	dis.		

Time—2:30, 2:28¾, 2:30.

The second race was very exciting, and a large amount of money changed hands on the result. Eighteen horses were entered and fifteen started, Albatrass, Kansas Maid and Fannie Lambert being drawn. During this race the driver of Ida May was fined for preventing a start in the fourth heat. J. H. Burke was fined for not keeping his position in the fourth heat. The following is the summary:

Purse No. 2—$5,000, for horses that never trotted better than 2:34; $3,000 to first, $1,000 to second, $700 to third and $300 to fourth:

Judge Fullerton	6	4	1	1	1
J. H. Burke	1	1	2	2	6
Ohio Boy	2	2	5	4	3
Ida May	11	6	7	5	4
Lebionde	9	3	12	11	5
General Howard	10	5	9	7	7
Norwood	13	14	8	6	2
General Love	14	11	12	10	8
Joe Brown	3	7	4	8	dr.
Denmark	7	10	6	3	dr.
Ashland Pet	12	9	10	9	dr.
Lady Shotwell	10	13	11	12	dr.
Cuyahoga Maid	8	12	3	dr.	
Betty Hotspur	5	8	dis.		
Lilly Schwartz	4	15	dis.		

Time—2:27¼, 2:29¼, 2:36¼, 2:29, 2:31¼.

The third race, after trotting one heat, on account of the lateness of the hour, was postponed until to-morrow. Ten horses were entered and seven started. Major Allen won the first heat in 2:26¾.

Pool selling is lively to-night at the turf headquarters on to-morrow's race. The following are the average rates on the 2:30 trot: Susie, 80; Fisk, 60; Smith, 35; field, 31.

In the unfinished 2:27 trot pools sold: Hanley, 50; Allen, 50; field, 30.

EXIT PLEASONTON.

The Commissioner Refuses to Resign and is Promptly Suspended—He Turns Over his Office to his Successor.

The Official Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, August 8.—The President this morning received the following letter from Gen. Pleasonton:

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COM'R OF INT. REV.,
August 8, 1871.

"*To the President:*

"In answer to your request, transmitted through General Porter last evening, that I should tender my resignation of the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, I can only reply that, under ordinary circumstances, nothing would give me greater pleasure than to accede to any request you might make of this kind; but the cause for making this request was stated by Gen. Porter to be the difference existing between Secretary of the Treasury Boutwell and myself as regards the government and management of the internal revenue. Boutwell claims powers which, under the laws of Congress governing that bureau, are vested solely in the Commissioner.

The question is, therefore, purely a legal one, and the precedents of our Government have been to have such questions, when appealed to the President, referred to the Law Officer of the Government for his opinion, upon which the President could base his decision. This course was pursued by Presidents Jackson, Tyler, Pierce, Van Buren, Fillmore and others, and has been the uniform practice of the Government.

Knowing these facts, and believing this to be the proper way to settle any difference of views as regards the law which might exist between the Secretary and the Commissioner, I addressed you a communication some time since, making an appeal for your decision on the powers of the Commissioner under the act of July 20, 1868. This appeal, as I understood it, is not to be entertained, but subject to be treated rather as a personal difference between the Secretary and myself.

In this connection, it is proper to add that the personal conduct of the Secretary has been such as to preclude the tender of my resignation until some opportunity is granted for the vindicating of my administration of the Internal Revenue Bureau. In justice to the public interests placed under my charge, and the importance to tax-payers of a proper solution of these difficulties, I must respectfully decline to tender you my resignation, and trusting it will not be deemed inappropriate, I will again request that your present determination may be reconsidered, and the investigation of the matter of difference between the Secretary and myself be referred to the Attorney-General for his legal opinion.

"With great respect,
"Signed, A. PLEASONTON,
"Commissioner."

This letter was accompanied by a private note from Pleasonton expressive, it is said, of his devotion, friendship and support of the President in the future. Within two hours of the receipt of Pleasonton's communication, the President sent to him a notification of suspension.

General Pleasonton having refused to resign, the President to-day sent him the following:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, August 8.

"You are hereby suspended from the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in accordance with the terms of an act approved April 5, A. D. 1869, to amend an act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices, passed March 2, 1869, and subject to all the provisions of law applicable thereto.

"[Signed,] U. S. GRANT.

"To General Pleasonton."

On receiving this notification, Pleasonton vacated the office, leaving for his successor the following note:

"*To J. W. Douglass, First Deputy Commissioner of the Internal Revenue Bureau:*

"SIR—Having this day been suspended from this office by the President, I turn the same over to you. Respectfully,

"A. PLEASONTON."

Douglass immediately entered upon the duties of his office, and received the congratulations of his friends.

The immediate causes assigned in official quarters for the suspension of Pleasonton are that the internal revenue was not collected with efficiency; that Pleasonton reversed the ruling of his predecessor in several important particulars, and made decisions the effect of which were unnecessarily to lessen the public receipts, acting independently of and not consulting with his superior officers as to these and other matters of administration, and that a change was necessary in order to have harmony in the working of the Treasury Department.

The Weather Report.

WASHINGTON, August 8.—The barometer has fallen slightly at Rocky Mountain stations, with increased temperature since Monday afternoon. The pressure, after rising considerably in the Southern and Gulf States, is now stationary or falling, but remains highest in that region. The falling barometer, which on Monday extended over the lakes, has been followed by a rise in the extreme Northwest. An area of very low barometer has moved very rapidly eastward, and is now central in Northern New York. Southwesterly winds prevail in the Atlantic States and westward to the St. Lawrence and Ohio rivers. Northwesterly winds are reported from Lake Michigan to Lake Superior. The temperature has generally fallen east of Mississippi, with increased humidity in the Atlantic States. The area of the threatening weather and local storms has moved very rapidly eastward, and now extends along the coast from Maine to North Carolina. Light rain and clouds are reported from Tennessee southwestward, and a small storm of special severity appears to have passed from Virginia to Cape May.

PROBABILITIES—The barometer will probably rise, with partially cloudy and pleasant weather, on Wednesday, north and west of the Ohio. Cloudy and threatening weather is probable for the Gulf States, and fresh southwesterly winds, with pleasant weather, for the Middle and Eastern States.

The New Illinois State House.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—The State-house Commissioners, at Springfield to-day, awarded the contract for the brick and stone work on the new State-house to W. D. Richardson, of Springfield, he being the next lowest bidder to Grindell & Co., of Chicago, who neglected to give bonds.

Hat Factory Partially Burned.

BOSTON, August 8.—The hat factory of Bowen, Emerson & Co., at Methuen, was partially destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $25,000; insured. The fire was caused by spontaneous combustion.

Death of an Editor.

CHENOA, ILL., August 8.—Silas F. Dyer, editor and publisher of the Chenoa Times, died, at his residence in this city, to-day, of hemorrhage of the lungs. His remains will be taken to Bristol, Ill., for burial.

NEW YORK.

The Chamber of Commerce Refuses to Examine the City Accounts.

Charges of Corruption Against the Brooklyn Authorities.

Proceedings of the Westfield Investigation.

Bribery and Corruption Charged Against the Brooklyn Authorities.

NEW YORK, August 8.—The Tribune charges the Brooklyn city officials with bribery and corruption in the matter of letting contracts for paving the streets, alleging specifically the purchase of one contract by Banvesteel by the payment by him of $150,000 to Wm. C. Kingsbury, who, though not an office-holder, is said to be influential with the Commission which let the contract. This the District Attorney was made officially aware of by testimony of Banesteel before the grand jury, but apprehension from his own complicity prevented the exposure of it. Property holders on the line of Clinton street are assessed $3 37½ per square yard in excess of the price paid by the city for pavement, and that excess is dishonestly appropriated by the ring. The District Attorney is further censured because of efforts to prevent citizens from going before the grand jury for the purpose of presenting as a nuisance the Asphalt pavement of Henry street. W. H. Adams, a contractor, is mentioned as a witness to an attempt to increase an accepted bid for work, dividing a swindle of seven thousand dollars with the commissioners, who, upon the refusal of Adams to join the fraud, rejected his sureties. In the matter of the East-river expenditures, more than half the appropriation of eight millions of dollars is already used up, though the work is scarcely begun. The proposed widening of Washington street is said to be a plan for plundering the people, and Judge McCue is accused of complicity in a transaction by which he receives revenues for valueless ground for which the city pays the ring a valuation. Other fraudulent measures are alleged in matters of corporation operations, which are intended to enrich members of the city government.

THE WESTFIELD INVESTIGATION.

The Government investigation into the Westfield disaster was continued to-day. The first witness was Capt. James Gormley. He said:

"I am a steamboatman on the Western rivers; reside at St. Louis; have seen the boiler of the Westfield; examined it carefully. My belief is that the cause of the explosion was the stoppage of the supply of water at a given point in the bay. Another is the age of the boiler. A third was the conduct of the engineer in being absent from the engine-room. He had control of the feed-cock, and there was an apparent difference in expansion caused by the injection of cold water. The fracture began on the starboard side first."

W. H. Berryman, machinist and inspector of boilers, testified that he examined the boiler of the Westfield and had it patched. At the time he met with great opposition from Superintendent Braisted, who swore at him and called him a hireling. Witness advised Vanderbilt to get rid of Braisted. He further testified that Matthews had given certificates where he had refused them. In one instance, when the witness had refused to sign a certificate for the steamship North America, Matthews put his name to it and sent it to the Custom-house. He could not say he swore to it over his name, though he must have done so. The witness went on to say that he believed the primary cause of the explosion to have been that Matthews did not put on the hydrostatic pressure, which he swore to. He did not believe he put thirty-four pounds on her. I don't think he looked at his test gauge.

Contrary to expectation, the committee appointed by Inspector Low to examine the boiler of the Westfield were unable to present a report to-day. The investigation will probably close to-morrow.

AID FOR THE SUFFERERS.

A theatrical performance is proposed to take place at Harlem, in aid of the Westfield sufferers. The members of the Fifth Regiment last night paid in $696 for the relief of the family of Sergeant Elsasser, a Westfield-disaster victim.

ANOTHER DEATH.

Anna Friedhoff died this morning from injuries received by the Westfield explosion.

BOILER MAKERS' MEETING.

At a meeting of the Boiler Makers' Association last night the present boiler inspection system was denounced and a change demanded. The Staten Island Ferry Company were charged with being close and mean, and the disaster due to the continued use of an old boiler. One of the speakers said all boiler inspectors of New York are ex-policemen, and only one United States inspector is a practical boiler maker. Richard Moore, of Williamsburg, and Charles Coulter died yesterday of wounds received in the explosion.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE REFUSES TO INTERFERE IN THE CITY FINANCE IMBROGLIO.

Opdyke, Vice President of the Chamber of Commerce, to-day replied to Mayor Hall's letter asking that a committee be appointed to examine the city accounts. Opdyke informs the Mayor that the presiding officer of the Chamber of Commerce has no power to convene a special meeting, unless requested to do so by at least ten members. He adds that, so far as he has been able to ascertain, no ten members of the chamber could be found who would sign their names to such a request. An exact statement of the city finances can, in his opinion, be prepared more easily in the Comptroller's office, by the clerks employed there, than by any committee appointed by the Chamber. Owing to the absence of a great majority of the members of the Chamber of Commerce, Opdyke doesn't believe a sufficiently large number could be convened to form a committee whose decision could be accepted as the sentiment of the Chamber. The above reasons, Opdyke thinks, justify him in declining to make any personal effort towards appointing a special committee as demanded by the Mayor, and he therefore declines to interfere.

SEEKING MORE WIVES.

About one hundred Mormons arrived on the Meade yesterday, and, under the direction of the Mormon agent, will leave by the Pennsylvania Central this afternoon.

THE AMERICAN CREW

for the international boat race at Halifax on the 29th of this month, consisting of John and Barney Biglin, of New York, and Henry Coulter and Josiah Kaye, Jr., of Pittsburg, are at present rowing in the Harlem river and getting into condition, and on the day of the race will average 153 pounds per man. They are sanguine of success.

THE WARD CREW

will enter for the great race at Saratoga in September. They would have put in an appearance at the Halifax regatta, but were disappointed in a boat which was to have been sent them from Liverpool, and for which they waited so long that they had not time enough left in which to train properly.

WARD MEETING BROKEN UP.

A ward meeting, held last evening, to denounce alleged frauds in the city government, was broken up in confusion. A resolution condemning the Mayor was declared carried amid dissenting shouts, disorder and confusion.

THE SCOTT CENTENARY.

Arrangements for the celebration of the Walter Scott centenary are perfected. The laying of the foundation stone of the monument to Scott in Central Park will take place with appropriate ceremonies. There will be a procession of Scottish societies on Broadway and a banquet at Delmonico's in the evening.

THE EAST-RIVER BRIDGE.

Active operations yesterday commenced for the erection of the East-river bridge, which is to connect New York and Brooklyn at Fulton ferry. The foundations of the great pier can be laid in less than a month.

DISTURBING RELIGIOUS WORSHIP.

At the Court of Special Sessions to-day, Nathan Kayonsky, a Jew, was charged with disturbing the Methodist congregation of Alanson Church, by working a sewing-machine, during the hours of divine service, in a room opposite the church. Judge Standly found him guilty, but suspended the sentence. The judge said that no disturbance of religious worship, of any kind, could be permitted.

RADICAL SQUABBLE FOR OFFICE.

There is some excitement among politicians to-day over changes made at the navy-yard. The outs are in each case known as Morgan-Fenton Republicans, and the changes made are said to be the result of the fight going on for places on the State Central Committee.

THE TURNER FESTIVAL.

The Turners continued their festival exercises to-day. This afternoon, the Schutzen Corps shot for prizes. This evening there will be a grand dramatic performance at Turner Hall.

A LAUDABLE PROJECT.

There is a project on foot at Saratoga to purchase the Morrissey Club-house and convert it into a free reading-room and library.

A THUNDER STORM

last night caused considerable damage in Brooklyn. A livery stable was struck by lightning, burning it with seven valuable horses.

PENDLETON AND PAREPA.

Among the arrivals by the Scotia are Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton and Madam Parepa.

FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN.

The first car load of goods shipped through from New York without appraisement was sent forward yesterday for San Francisco.

GIRL ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Fannie Elsie, aged 14, was shot dead this evening at her own door, by the accidental discharge of a pistol in the hands of a boy named Michael Quinn.

YELLOW JACK.

The Health officer has placed an additional force of inspectors at the wharves of South Brooklyn, in view of the fact that yellow fever has appeared at quarantine.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8—P. M.

The Gold market has been dull all day, at 112¼@112⅜. Loans were made at 1 ₩ cent. for carrying and from 1 to 4 for borrowing.

The gold clearances to-day, at the Gold Exchange Bank, were $90,500,000.

The exports of coin to-day were $837,000.

The Government bond market has been strong and prices are advancing, with moderate transactions.

The Stock market has been strong and excited with a largely increased business, and speculation seems to have commenced without the assistance of the big bulls, who are still absent, but this activity will probably bring them back when a very active and buoyant market is looked for, as the short interest is still very large, and the prospects of the country so flattering, that the bulls will not sell, except at a material advance. The bulls claim that this is but the beginning of the upward movement and that it will be soon the most active bull market there has been for a long time. The most active stocks were Western Union, Lake Shore, Union Pacific, Reading, New York Central and scrip. The improvement in Western Union is due to the report of the managers of the company, who have reduced the capital stock from $41,000,000 to $32,000,000 by the purchase of stock with the surplus earnings. Union Pacific advanced on a favorable statement in regard to the present and prospective earnings of the company. The market closed strong.

Money is in great excess at 2@2½ ₩ cent., and large amounts were carried over which could not be loaned.

In Southern State securities Tennessees, Missouris and new South Carolinas have been active. The remainder of the list was dull.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 109½.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons of 1881	117
Coupons of 1862	114¾
Coupons of 1864	114
Coupons of 1865	114¼
Coupons of 1865, new	112⅝
Coupons of 1867	113⅜
Coupons of 1868	113⅜
Ten-forties	113⅜
Currency 6's	114⅛

STATE BONDS.

Missouri	95¼	Old Virginia	64¼
Old Tennessee	73	Old N. Carolina	44
New Tennessee	75¼	New N. Carolina	26
New Virginia	72		

STOCKS.

Canton	78¼	Rock Island	108⅝
Western U. Tel'gh.	60⅞	New Jersey Cent'l	105⅛
Quicksilver	11¾	St. Paul	61¼
Mariposa	3½	Do. preferred	81
Do. preferred	5	Tol. & Wabash	63¼
Adams Express	82⅞	Do. preferred	83
Wells & Fargo	45	Ft. Wayne	99
American Express	55½	Terre Haute	25
U. S. Express	55	Do. preferred	57¼
Pacific Mail	48¼	Chicago & Alton	124
N. Y. Central, con.	96⅜	Do. preferred	125
N. Y. Cent'l, scrip	94⅞	Ohio & Mississippi	45⅛
Erie	30	C. C. & C.	87
Erie preferred	58	Burlington	188
Harlem	126½	Lake Shore	109⅞
Do. preferred	130	C. C. & Ind. C.	19⅛
Reading	114⅛	Ill. Cent	132⅛
Michigan Central	120	Union Pacific	31⅛
Pittsburgh	115⅛	Cent'l Pac. bonds	98⅞
Northwestern	70⅞	Union Pac. bonds	87⅞
Do. preferred	91⅜		

INDIANAPOLIS.

Convention of Instructors of the Blind.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 8.—The second National Convention of Instructors of the Blind assembled at the Institute for the Blind, in this city, this afternoon. W. H. Churchman, Superintendent of the Indiana Institute, was elected temporary, and W. Chapin, of Philadelphia, permanent chairman of the convention. After completing the organization and the appointment of committees, the convention adjourned until to-morrow.

THE ATTENDANCE.

Among the delegates present are: Dr. Howe, of the Perkins Institute, Boston; W. B. Wait, of the New York city and Kings County Institute; Dr. Lord, of the Batavia, N. Y., Institute, and also representatives from the institutes at Philadelphia, Columbus, Janesville, Wis.; Louisville, Ky.; Baltimore, Md.; Stanton, Va.; Romney, W. Va.; Cedar Springs, S. C.; Raleigh, N. C.; Macon, Ga.; St. Louis, Mo.; Wyandotte, Kas.; Nashville, Tenn.; Jacksonville, Ill.; Vinton, Iowa; and Indianapolis, Ind.

LECTURE ON SAN DOMINGO.

Dr. Howe will probably deliver a lecture on Santo Domingo before the close of the convention.

LECTURE ON FOSSILS.

Prof. Cox, Local Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Science, this evening received a letter from B. Waterhouse Hawkins, the great English naturalist, who is now fitting up the museum of natural history in Central Park, stating that he will attend the meeting of the association to be held in this city, commencing on the 16th inst., and deliver an illustrated paper on the pierosauria, particularly in reference to the fossil remains of the flying lizzard, recently discovered by Prof. C. O. Marsh, in western Kansas. Prof. Hawkins will send a man in advance to put up his illustrations.

SCOTT CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

Arrangements have been made for a State celebration of the centennial anniversary of Sir Walter Scott in this city on the 25th inst., at which the old Caledonian games will receive prizes varying from ten to forty dollars, given to the winner of each game.

STORMS.

Terrible Tornado in Wisconsin—Immense Rafts Broken Up—Two Men Killed.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 8.—A Winneconne, Wis., despatch to-day says a terrible tornado, travelling from east to west, passed over that locality last night. The bay boom, on Wolf river, located five miles above Winneconne, containing fifty millions of feet of logs, was broken up. The steamer Star was capsized, and Capt. Geo. Smith was drowned. Michael Scanlon, a raftsman, was also drowned. Forty raft houses were blown over and completely demolished.

At Winneconne the smoke-stacks of Bellows, McArthur & Co.'s and Sanford & Kinckley's mills were blown down. Thousands of window panes were broken, and thirty chimneys blown down. Grain in the shock was scattered over the fields. The corn is all flat. The lumber interest suffers great loss. The Roman Catholic Church in the town of Granville, Milwaukee county, was destroyed by the storm yesterday noon.

THE STORM AT OTHER POINTS.

CHICAGO, August 8.—A terrible storm passed over Oskosh, Wisconsin, and vicinity last night about 9 o'clock, leveling everything in its course. Fox river is rendered impassable on account of the breaking up of rafts at Wolf river boom. The damage is heavy.

The same storm visited Madison and vicinity, flattened the corn, pressed out the tobacco leaves, and greatly damaged the wheat in shocks. Damage similar to the above is reported in several other places. In several instances cars were blown from the track.

CINCINNATI.

New Odd Fellows' Temple.

CINCINNATI, August 8.—The corner-stone of the Odd Fellows' new temple, corner of Fourth and Home streets, was laid this afternoon, with imposing ceremonies. The procession consisted of the various lodges of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Cincinnati, Covington and Newport, with five bands of music. The stone was laid by Past Grand Sire Thomas Sherlock. The oration was by Past Grand Sire Samuel Craighead of Dayton.

FUNERAL OF HON. THOS. SPARROW.

A meeting of the members of the Masonic bodies, held to-night, determined to send delegates from each organization in the city to attend the funeral of the late Thomas Sparrow at Columbus.

HARLAN FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

The Gazette will to-morrow recommend General John M. Harlan as the next Republican candidate for Vice President.

DESPERADO SHOT.

Jas. Canterbury and Henry Haskins, two noted desperadoes quarrelled yesterday at Yellowstone, five miles east of Gallipolis, whereupon Canterbury procured a rifle and shot Haskins, killing him instantly. Canterbury was arrested.

Marine News.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The Cunard steamship Calabria, Capt. McMeeken, of New York, touched Queenstown and proceeded to Liverpool. The Anchor line steamship Ismalia, Capt. Brown, of New York, touched Movelle, for Glasgow.

NEW YORK, August 8.—The steamer Thuringia, from Hamburg, arrived to-day.

BREST, August 8.—The steamship St. Laurent, from New York, has arrived.

Young Democracy of Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Aug. 8.—The Young Men's Democratic Club met last evening and adopted an address, to be issued to the Young Democracy of the State. It calls upon them to organize into clubs and look out for their rights, especially in the nomination of delegates to the State Convention. The address approves of the new departure. No formal discussion of the merits of the Gubernatorial candidates took place.

Native American Meeting.

HARRISBURG, PENN., Aug. 8.—The State Camp of the Patriotic Sons of America, met here to-day. Governor Geary attended the Convention and made an address of welcome. The parade to-morrow promises to be large.

FOREIGN.

Troubles Between the French Citizens and Prussian Soldiers.

The People in Strasbourg Sullenly Abstain from Voting.

Evacuation of the Paris Forts Commenced.

Exciting Debate in the English House of Commons.

ENGLAND.

The Irish Trouble—Feeling of the Populace.

LONDON, August 7.—A dispatch from Dublin to-day says the city is quiet, but the excitement of the populace has not yet subsided. It is generally thought that the sympathisers with the Fenian prisoners have not yet given up the idea of holding another meeting, in spite of the strict prohibition of the authorities. The sentiment of the majority of the people is in favor of granting amnesty to all Fenian prisoners, but the violent opposition of the authorities is generally deprecated. The belief was that the royal visit would be made an opportunity by the Government for the release of the imprisoned Fenians. The populace are very bitter against the Prince of Wales because he has not interceded for amnesty. The whole police force are still on the alert. The military are confined to their barracks, to be ready, if called on, to aid the police.

The Wounded.

Most of the wounded are expected to recover. Thus far no deaths are reported, but it is thought from five to ten persons will die of their injuries. Howe, the superintendent of police, is in a critical condition, but hopes are entertained of his recovery. It is yet uncertain whether the Government will or can legally prosecute Smythe, member of Parliament, and the other leaders of the demonstration.

The Prisoners Discharged.

DUBLIN, August 8.—The city is quiet. All persons arrested for obstructing thoroughfares on Sunday have been fined small amounts and discharged from custody on payment.

One of the Leaders.

Samuel Smyth, member of Parliament, who was instrumental in getting up the amnesty demonstration, and who was among those beaten by the police, has written letters to the authorities demanding immediate inquiries into the facts of the case.

Sharp Passage Between Disraeli and Gladstone.

LONDON, August 8.—The House of Commons was to-day a scene of a severe encounter between the leaders of the Tory and Liberal parties.

Disraeli savagely charged Gladstone with bad leadership, both in the House and in his party; with wasting many weeks on subjects subsequently abandoned; with needlessly invoking the exercise of the royal prerogatives, and with postponing important and even vital legislation.

Gladstone retorted that Disraeli's so-called facts were but the offspring of his imaginative and lingual powers, and that the last thing of which Disraeli complained was due to the resistance made by the Tories to electoral reform.

Gladstone implored the House to pass the ballot bill forthwith.

A violent personal and partisan debate followed, after which Forster summed up for the bill as one demanded by the people. The bill then passed.

The Dublin Riot.

Sir John Gray, M. P. for Kilkenny City, gave notice of his intention to call the attention of the House of Commons on Friday to the subject of the riots which occurred in Dublin on Sunday last.

Naval Court-Martial.

LONDON, August 8.—The naval court-martial for the trial of the officers of the iron-clad steamer Agincourt, which got ashore at Gibraltar, has concluded its labors. The court pronounced the defendants guilty, as charged, of negligence, &c., but under extenuating circumstances.

Cattle Disease.

The foot and mouth disease has broken out among the cattle in the county of Meath, Ireland, and is of an extremely violent type.

Steamer Disabled.

The new steamship Spain sustained damage to her stern plates from strikes against the docks and has gone into the docks for repairs.

FRANCE.

Troubles from the Russian Occupation.

NEW YORK, August 8.—A Herald correspondent, writing from Rouen, says the Prussian occupation of France is every day rendering the situation more unpleasant. Strife and bloodshed between small numbers of German and French people are frequent, and the murders of Prussian private soldiers which have taken place render the Prussian soldiers more harsh from embittered feeling. The French Government is said to have sent word of this to Bismarck and Von Moltke, and dwelt upon the impossibility of restraining a population unduly oppressed and tyrannically treated; that some Prussiancommanders drank to excess, and encouraged the conduct of their men in using fire-arms on small provocation, and that if these troubles continued the settlement of the war indemnity question would be difficult. A Prussian officer, in conversation, said the French people should be more conciliatory, and all Southern Germans feel that an exasperating policy would threaten danger to the new empire.

Communist Trials—Insolence of the Prisoners.

The court-martial for the trial of the Communists commenced the examination of witnesses. M. Ferree, one of the accused, attempted to make a speech in defence of the Commune, but was not permitted to proceed by the President of the court. He denied that he had ordered the burning of the palace of the Ministry of Finance. Several witnesses swore that Ferree personally forbade the release of prisoners in the prefecture while it was burning. Both Ferree and Assi were insolent in speech and manner, and were frequently reprimanded by the court. The court-room was crowded with spectators.

Evacuating the Paris Forts.

PARIS, August 8.—The Germans have commenced the evacuation of the forts north and east of Paris.

The Indemnity Bill Passed.

VERSAILLES, August 8.—The Assembly to-day passed the indemnification bill. It compensates the inhabitants in the departments for loss and damage suffered during the war either by the enemy or the French troops, after due investigation of the claim and settlement of the amount. It also authorizes the Minister of Finance to distribute immediately the sum of one hundred millions of francs among the most needy claimants.

Compulsory Education.

A bill providing for a system of compulsory and gratuitous education throughout the country was introduced.

Income Tax.

The committee having the subject under consideration have agreed to report in favor of the income tax.

The Algerian Insurrection.

VERSAILLES, August 8.—Advices from Algeria say the insurrectionists have been routed and Moneddembet has been subdued. Revolts, however, continue in the province of Constantine, the most eastern of the three departments of which Algeria is composed. Numerous murders are still committed.

A Council of War.

VERSAILLES, August 8.—A council of war was held here yesterday for the consideration of the state of affairs in Algeria. Thiers and MacMahon were present and took part in the proceedings. The result was the adoption of energetic measures for the final suppression of the revolt.

Elections in the Conquered Towns.

The second municipal election was held in Strasbourg yesterday. Fully one-half of the voters abstained from the exercise of the franchise, and only eight hundred and seventeen persons voted in a population of eleven thousand. A similar result attended the election in Mulhause and other conquered towns.

Colonizing the Communists.

VERSAILLES, August 8.—The Lower California Colonizing Company has proposed to receive the Communist prisoners as colonists. Thiers promised to lay the offer before the Assembly.

The War Budget Increased.

The War Budget has been increased two hundred and seventy-one million francs.

Thiers and the Assembly Harmonizing

Thiers and the committee upon the subject have come to an agreement respecting the proposed law for the regulation of the departments, and a complete understanding will shortly be reached upon the bill for the indemnification of the provinces devastated in the war.

Ministerial Change.

The French ambassador to the Austrian Court will, at his own request, replace the Marquis de Gabriac as minister to Berlin.

Indemnification.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—The Government, it is stated, proposes indemnification to the people of the provinces which were invaded by the Germans, in three classes and in proportion to the amount of losses, precedence being given those utterly ruined by the war.

Jules Simon an "International."

The Gaulois and other Paris journals state that Jules Simon is a member of the International society.

Departments to be Released.

It is reported that after this week the Prussians will evacuate the departments of Oise and the Seine, and the two departments immediately contiguous thereto.

EGYPT.

Legislative Session Closed.

CAIRO, EGYPT, Aug. 8.—The Rhedane closed the session of the Chamber to-day with a brief speech of compliment and congratulation.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Aug. 8—5 P. M.—Consols 93¼. U. S. bonds, coupons of 1862 93¾; old 1865s 93; 1867s 93; 10-40s 92. Sugar afloat 29s@29s 6d.

ANTWERP, Aug. 8.—Petroleum 49.

PARIS, Aug. 8—P. M.—Bourse, rentes 55 francs and 50 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 8—P. M.—Cotton, the market is heavy; middling uplands 8⅞d; middling Orleans 9⅛d; sales to-day of 10,000 bales, of which 2,000 were for speculation and export; shipments from Bombay since last report to the 7th 33,000 bales. Wheat, spring 10s@10s 1d; receipts of wheat for past 3 days 7,500 quarters, of which 2,500 quarters are American. Flour 23s@24s. Lard 46s@46s 6d. Short rib middles 35s. Spirits of petroleum 11s. Turpentine 40s.

MANCHESTER, Aug. 8.—The market for yarns and fabrics is quiet but steady.

CANADA.

Discharge of an Alleged Filibuster.

MONTREAL, August 8.—The case of Major Robinson, in the Cuban-Junta affair, resulted in the discharge of the accused. The judge complimented the accused on his long and valuable services in the Dominion militia, and said he returned to the Prince of Wales Rifles free from any blame and honorably discharged.

MURDERED HER HUSBAND.

LONDON (ONTARIO), August 8.—Mrs. Campbell has confessed to having murdered her husband on the 14th of July, implicating Doyle as an accessory.

BRUSH FIRES.

TORONTO, August 8.—Brush fires are still raging on the line of the Northern railroad. A large amount of property is being destroyed.

WITHDRAWING IMPERIAL TROOPS.

QUEBEC, August 8.—Advices received by to-day's mail settle the final withdrawal of the imperial troops from garrison in the Dominion. The Sixteenth rifles and other detachments at Quebec have received orders to prepare for embarkation in the autumn. Those at the South Quebec fortification are to be immediately re-enforced by civilian laborers. It is stated that the Sixteenth go to Halifax, and the Seventy-eighth to Bermuda.

REPORT OF THE GREAT STORM DENIED.

HALIFAX, N. S., August 8.—The steamer City of Halifax arrived yesterday from St. Johns, Newfoundland, bringing papers which contradict the report of a great storm along the coast of that island.

QUID PRO QUO.

It is stated here that the U. S. Government propose that, if the colonies will agree not to enfore the treaty of 1818, they will refund all duties that may be imposed on colonial fish before the meeting of Congress, when the duties will be repealed, as provided for by the late treaty.

ANOTHER FISHING SCHOONER CAPTURED.

QUEBEC, August 8.—The government schooner Canadienne, with the American fishing schooner as a prize, has arrived.

THE SOUTH.

Negro Rowdies Stampeded.

SAVANNAH, GA., August 8.—The sheriff's party which went out last night to arrest the negro ex-conventionists, who had taken possession of the cars on the Savannah, Seaboard and Skidaway railroad, returned this morning. They found that the negroes had abandoned the captured cars and taken to the woods, leaving their women and children in the cars. The latter were brought to this city and allowed to go to their homes. No arrests were made.

KILLED BY HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW.

MEMPHIS, August 8.—A negro, named McDowell, while beating his sister, living near the Mississippi and Tennessee railroad, this evening, was stabbed and instantly killed by her husband, Horace Whitley, who surrendered himself and was locked up.

RAILROAD SUBSCRIPTION DEFEATED.

LITTLE ROCK, Aug. 8.—The official vote from the city and county shows that the opposition to subscribing $200,000 voted it down by at least 5 to 1.

CROP PROSPECTS.

Reports from all parts of the State say the crop prospects were never better.

LOUISIANA RADICAL CONVENTION.

NEW ORLEANS, August 8.—There will be double delegations from all the parishes in the State, except eight or ten, which are represented by delegates friendly to Warmouth. In two or three wards of the city, where Warmouth delegates are elected, there are no contests, and in all the other wards there are double delegations. Warmouth's friends claim a majority in the whole delegation, and say they will not go into the convention without tickets from the State Committee, and leave the question to be decided by a properly-constituted committee on credentials. The convention meets at 12 M. to-morrow, in the United States court-room, in the Custom-house building.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

New Railroads in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 8.—Articles of association were filed for the incorporation of the Vincennes and Cairo Railroad Company, of Indiana, to run from Vincennes to the Illinois State line. Capital stock $100,000. The Board of Directors for the first year are Thos. R. Cobb, Cyrus M. Allen, William B. Robinson, G. H. Dustenburg, Andrew J. Thomas, of Vincennes; Henry M. Burnside, of Indianapolis; O. E. Burnside, of Providence, R. I.; D. R. Larned, Joseph P. Curtis, Charles H. Hatch, of New York city, and Roswell Miller, of Cairo, Illinois.

Articles of association for the Indianapolis and Northwestern Narrow-gauge Railroad Company have also been filed with the Secretary of State.

NEW RAILROAD IN WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, August 8.—Contracts were yesterday perfected for the completion of the Milwaukee and Northern railway to the junction with the Sheboygan and Fon du Lac road, to be finished by December 1st.

SUPERINTENDENT ELECTED.

BOSTON, Aug. 8.—This morning the directors of the Eastern Railroad elected George Batchelder superintendent, vice Prescott, resigned.

ST. LOUIS RAILROAD TAX CASE.

ST. LOUIS, August 8.—Notice has been served on Capt. McGuire, County Collector, to appear before Judge Dillon, United States Circuit Court, in chambers at Davenport, Iowa, on the 15th, in relation to the injunction prayed for by the attorneys of the Iron Mountain Railroad Company to restrain the sale of the property levied on by the collector for non-payment of taxes advertised for the 17th inst.

Great Boat Race at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, August 8.—The Saratoga regatta, for a purse of $5,500, will take place on the 9th and 11th proximo. The following arrangements have been made public:

The grand Saratoga regatta will take place on Saratoga lake, September 9th and 11th, 1871, under the following conditions: Four-oared race, open to the world, four miles around the stake-boat; each party to row their own boat. The winner of the race gets $2,000; second, $1,250; third, $750. Also a single scull race, same distance, open to the world, each party to row their own boat, the winner to get $1,000 second, $500; the referee to have power to postpone in case of bad weather. All entries must be made by the 1st day of September. Persons wishing to enter will please address the undersigned, at Saratoga Springs, New York. No entrance money charged.

JOHN MORRISSEY.

For the above race the Tyne crew and the Champion crew, of England, have already entered, and it is altogether probable that both the St. John and the Paris crews will enter.

Funeral of a Prominent Citizen.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, August 8.—Thos. Sparrow, who died of lockjaw yesterday, was one of the oldest members of the Franklin county bar and a prominent Mason of Ohio, having been for four terms Grand Master of the State. He will be buried at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday.

MARYLAND EDITORIAL EXCURSION.

About fifty editors from Maryland arrived here at 9 o'clock A. M. to-day via the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and were entertained by the City Council until 12 o'clock; then left for Sandusky and Put-in-Bay.

Third Trial of Vanderpool.

DETROIT, Aug. 8.—The third trial of Wm. H. Vanderpool, for the murder of Herbert Field, at Manistee, Mich., two years ago, was commenced at Hastings to-day. Though the court-room was well filled, the case excites little interest.

The New Illinois State House.

SPRINGFIELD, August 8.—The State House Commissioners to-day awarded the following contracts on the new State house: Masonry, to W. D. Richardson, of Springfield; iron, to N. S. Boslton & Co., of Chicago; granite, to B. Gratz Brown, of St. Louis.

Cassius M. Clay for Greeley for President.

LEAVENWORTH, Ks., August 8.—The Times of to-morrow will contain a letter from Hon. Cassius M. Clay to Gen. Larimer, in which the Kentuckian favors the one Presidential term, and comes out squarely for Horace Greeley for President.

NOT A LUTHER.

The Dollinger Interview in Full—His Scorn of Protestantism and Hatred of Schisms.

An Authoritative Statement.

[World Munich Letter.]

"Tell the Americans that I am a Catholic still, and hope to die a Catholic; and that nothing would grieve me more than to be the cause of a schism in the church."

These were the words addressed to me at the end of a long conversation by the man who has been called "the new Luther"—Dr. Dollinger. He did not seem to be very happy as he pronounced these words; throughout the whole of the interview he gave me the impression that he was ill at ease. He was sometimes gay, but his gayety seemed forced; sometimes he appeared abstracted, and his thoughts seemed to wander. He conversed with great fluency in French, and without hesitation replied at length to all the inquiries I addressed to him, although his answers were sometimes rather vague. He is seventy-two years old; his face is intelligent, and is often lighted by an expressive but sad smile; and, probably in recognition of his present state of excommunication, he retains no portion of his ecclesiastical garb, except the inevitable Roman collar. His hair is but very slightly tinged with gray, and if he has ever taken the tonsure no trace of it now remains.

Dr. Dollinger dwells in a handsome cottage, of which he occupies the first floor, situated in a retired quarter of Munich and fronting the royal garden. He received me with cordiality, and remarked that among his numerous visitors of late had been several Americans. He questioned me at some length concerning the spread of Roman Catholicism in the United States, and expressed himself as delighted by my confirmation of the statements relative to that subject which he had received from other sources. I chanced to have with me some statistics concerning the numerical strength of the Protestant and Catholic churches in America, and in examining these Dr. Dollinger was greatly interested. "If things go on in this way," said he, "it will not be long ere America becomes as Catholic as France. If, as appears by these figures, there were in the United States, in 1867, 30,347,088 persons who were not Protestants, how many of these were Catholics? The little Protestant sects seem to be very numerous, but none of them appear to be strong."

I ventured to remark that there was a very general belief that these "little Protestant sects" were about to be increased by one more, at the head of which would be Dr. Dollinger.

"No," said he, with earnestness; "believe me, it is not so. They call me 'the new Luther.' Heaven forbid! I have no ambition to play the part of Luther; there is no Catharine Bora who is luring me away. I am excommunicated, it is true; but I am not a schismatic. And pray, clearly understand that I have and can have no sympathy whatever with the errors of Protestantism. I have spent most of my life in combating these errors, and I am annoyed now to find that Protestant clergymen and theologians imagine that I am in sympathy with them, or have changed my opinions. Do they forget my 'Doctrine de l'Eucharistie dans les Trois Premiers Siecles,' my work on the interior development and the effects of the Lutheran schism, and my sketch of Luther? Ah, sir, I see clearly enough that the sudden notoriety which has been given to my humble name arises, not from sympathy with my desire to preserve the Holy Catholic Church from what I think is an error, but from hatred to her, and a desire to bring about her destruction. Vain desire; for she is built upon a rock and the gates of hell shall not prevail against her!"

"But," said I, "is it not probable that the opposition of yourself and your adherents—for already you have adherents—to the dogma of the personal infallibility of the Pope will bring about a schism?"

"There is no question of a schism at present," replied Dr. Dollinger, "nor need there be one. To make a schism there must be two parties—one desiring to separate itself from the community, the other wishing to exclude their adversaries. Doubtless there is now a party which wishes to exclude us, but we have neither the intention nor the wish to separate ourselves from the Catholic Church. We are like the nun Saurin, who, in England, some months ago, brought her plea before the courts, not to be released from her convent, but to be protected against those who sought to expel her. We wish to remain in the church as a lamp of liberal leaven until we leaven the whole, and we wish to do this without abandoning any of our rights. A schism in the Catholic Church is not so easy as it is in the little communions of the Protestants, who separate the one from the other on little points of doctrine or opinion, and who then reunite themselves as easily. No! I repeat again we are Catholics, and we wish and intend to remain so. Perhaps we shall repeat the example of the Jansenists, who never accepted the bull *unigenitus*, but who, for all the rest, remained Catholics; or of the dissidents of the excommunicated Utrecht school, who were treated as heretics, but who rested nevertheless in the bosom of the church."

I here spoke, but guardedly, of the difficulty of logic which presented itself to men who, like my interlocutor, declared that the church was infallible, and that its infallible utterances were delivered by the voice of a general council, but who also affirmed that in the case of the dogma pronounced on the 18th of July this infallible voice had uttered a falsehood. But Dr. Dollinger skilfully put aside this point, and, by a transition so adroitly made that I was convinced that a good diplomatist had been lost in him, he went on to tell me that some informal negotiations had been going on between himself and the authorities at Rome, with the object of bringing about a reconciliation. Two bishops had visited him, who had assured him of the love and respect still entertained for him by the Pope, who daily prayed for him. From the manner rather than the words of Dr. Dollinger in this portion of our conversation I inferred—perhaps wrongfully—that he did not deem such a reconciliation impossible, although, as he himself said, in all such conciliations it is not Rome who yields anything.

Nevertheless, when we came to speak of the dogma against which he had revolted, it was easy to see how very deeply his feelings were enlisted, and how he had imported into this question of theology political ideas. Said he:

"It is to be lamented that so little attention has been given to this subject in France. But the war there has driven the matter from men's minds. This is natural, but it is wrong. One cannot doubt that very grave consequences result from the dogma of infallibility. By that dogma the Pope is recognized as omnipotent; he reigns in absolute power over all Catholics of every class; priests and laymen, statesmen and peasants, workmen and lawyers, all are made to submit themselves to his rule. This is not all; the Pope, by this dogma, is declared an infallible law-giver on all questions of moral order, and the constitution of a State, as well as individual scruples, must curb itself to submit to his dictates. This being so, how vitally important is it that the State, when it appoints a functionary, shall know whether he recognizes the omnipotence of the Pope according to the new dogma. For, if he does, will he not govern his actions, not according to the laws and constitution of his country, but according to the orders of the Pope, to which he must submit himself blindly?"

"In spiritual matters only, however, is it not?" I asked.

Dr. Dollinger again made a rather evasive reply, saying that, under the interpretations of the dogma which would likely be given by the Roman Curia, it would be difficult to draw the line between spiritual and worldly matters. And he then went on to assign reasons for the docility with which the French clergy had accepted the dogma.

"It is not exactly true," said he, "that all the French clergy have accepted the dogma without internal protest. I have reason to know that some of them object to it; but they do not venture to make their objections known. The inferior clergy in France are wholly under the thumbs of their bishops. If a cure is dismissed he has no resource, no court of appeal, no method of maintaining his rights. The government maintains the authority of the prelates, and it is absolute."

"But," said I, "in the United States, where the church has no connection with the State, and where the control of the bishops is purely one of moral or religious force, the unanimity of all classes of the clergy in respect to the new dogma is as great as it is in France."

"Yes," replied the doctor; "it is so, as I have been before this assured. I can account for it only by the fact that the education of the American priests and their theological training has long been controlled directly in Rome. In Germany," he went on to say, "the bishops exercise great authority; they stretch it far, very far; but, nevertheless, the priest enjoys certain guarantees against his bishop, and is somewhat protected against his arbitrary decisions. Hence has been possible this movement to which my name is attached. The movement has not progressed far"—with a smile—"out of 8,000 priests in Bavaria there are not one hundred with me."

"Nevertheless," said I, "is it not to be expected that this controversy, which is now only a question of faith, must soon become a question of fact, and lead to practical and serious results, unless, indeed, you and your adherents suffer it to die away, or, pardon me, unless it dies away in spite of all attempts to keep it alive?"

"Yes," replied the doctor, "without doubt there will be a crisis. For, if the State yields and consents that in the schools the dogma be taught, it completely strips itself of all its rights. The kernel of the question is in this question of the schools. This generation will live and die as it is, but the next generation will move as it is taught. It is perfectly certain that the bishops will not willingly abandon their rights in the education of the young, and the Government will be outgeneralled if it does not force them to do this. At present it is difficult to predict what the Government will do. The Prime Minister is a deeply-dyed ultramontane; the other ministers are more liberal, but they are undecided what to do."

I asked Mr. Dollinger if there was an organized party of which he was the head, or whether the opponents of infallibility were acting without concert with each other.

"There," replied he, "you touch a very important point, and one which I should be glad to have well understood. When I speak, I express only my own sentiments. But it is evident that there is a large body of people who adhere ing in common this movement who have nothing letters and address me. I constantly receive ... signed by Atheists, by Israelites and by ...; and to all of these it is evident that ... interior character of the movement which ... They wish to attack and overthrow religion; I, devoted to the Catholic religion, seek only to save it from what seems to be an error. Nevertheless, it seems out all the world, there is a hatred of ultramontanism and a recognition of the necessity of erecting a barrier against the doctrine of the personal infallibility of the Pope. If all who share this sentiment were actuated by my opinions I could welcome them as allies; but as the great majority of them are inspired by nothing better than a hatred of all Christianity I can have no association with them. It is certainly to be feared that the reform inside the church will be forgotten and overwhelmed in the attack made upon the church from without. I confess that one who takes issue with the church, animated by the best of motives, treads on dangerous ground. In my case, I plant myself upon the position that I am not in conflict with the true mind of the church, and that the council did not express truly, in the dogma of the 18th of July, the mind of the church. The truth is in the bosom of the church; we must believe that, or we would go adrift at once. I say to you that it is certain, when dissidents pass beyond limits that are perhaps not well known, they fall into the abyss, into nihilism. We have seen too many proofs of this. And I confess that while, in all of the addresses I receive, I easily find the negation, the denial of the dogma of infallibility, I look in vain, among elements so diverse, for an affirmative agreement. But all that we desire are tentative measures; provisional measures for repelling the dogma, and for maintaining the just rights of the civil power, which this dogma, in our opinion, invades."

In the course of the conversation Dr. Dollinger repeated, over and over again, that he did not wish for a separation of church and State, and that he did not think such a separation in Bavaria would be possible. Said he:

"Here the church is very powerful, and the people almost universally regard as indispensable a close union of the schools, which are State institutions, with the church. I do not say they are right or wrong—I state the fact."

The interview on the whole saddened me. It left on my mind the impression that Dr. Dollinger was himself convinced that the movement he had set on foot would be soon swallowed up in the advancing wave of rationalism and scepticism. As for Dr. Dollinger himself, I should not be at all surprised to hear at any moment that he had made his submission. He is clearly ill at ease, and he is too much of a logician to fail to see that his present position is untenable. He must advance or retreat. If he were a Luther he would advance. But he derides Luther, and I fancy he is more like Lacordaire.

NAPOLEONIC.

Something New About the Bonapartist Movement—Eugenie Disgusted—An Unhappy Family.

[Herald Chiselhurst Letter.]

The life at our court here has already several times completely changed its character. In the beginning everything and everybody were silent and mournful, and the number of persons living in solitary confinement under the roof of Camden House scarcely exceeded one dozen. When civil war broke out great indignation seemed to be felt, or, at all events, was expressed; but at the same time a considerable increase of activity became noticeable. Visitors arrived daily, some of them remaining for a stay, others hurriedly returning to the Continent after mysterious consultations with the ex-Emperor, M. Pietri, and a few even with the ex-Empress. Within a few days the court swelled to the number of eighty persons—a much too large one for Camden House. Mlle. Lormina, the Countess of Clary, the two young Duchesses d'Albe formed, as usual, the permanent entourage of the Empress, and had, besides their respective duties of lady reader, lady of honor and young Spanish nieces, some political *role* to perform too. They had to speak everywhere of the mournfulness and poverty prevailing at Chiselhurst. The two young relatives of the ex-Empress went even so far as to complain to every one they met that they were paying their board at Chiselhurst. A similar *role* had been entrusted in London to Mme. Conneau, the wife of the ex-Emperor's surgeon. This lady, a good singer and musician, took to public singing as the only means for existence, and appeared on many occasions before the fashionable society of London during this season. All this was done with a view to contradict the rumors that the ex-Emperor and Empress possessed altogether a fortune amounting to 80,000,000 francs. While these measures were carried out by the ladies the gentlemen connected with the imperial couple were busy engaged in duly preparing

THE IMPERIALIST PARTY

for the forthcoming supplementary elections. Marshal Bazaine and M. Janvier de Lamotte were the chief leaders of that party at Geneva. Some forty thousand imperialists were at Brussels, and probably just as many in London and Chiselhurst. The agitation was carried on on the most extensive scale, and something like fifteen million francs are known here to have been spent for the purpose of returning imperialist candidates. The future of the scheme is already known, and the only thing that remains to be mentioned is that with this failure all hopes entertained at Chiselhurst vanished, and the coldness of

RELATIONS BETWEEN THE EX-EMPEROR AND THE EX-EMPRESS

reached their climax. The wife could never forgive the husband the humiliation to which he had exposed both himself and her, but so long as there was at least some sort of hope for a restoration a semblance of friendship was kept up, at least for the outside world, while now even that has vanished, and the Imperial Prince is the only line by which the chain of communications between the son of Queen Hortense and the daughter of the Countess of Montijo are kept up. As soon as the result of the elections became known at Chiselhurst a journey of the ex-Empress to Spain began loudly to be spoken of, and the discussions that took place between the imperial couple seem to have been anything but pleasant.

A FAMILY DIFFERENCE.

The ex-Emperor wanted to buy a property at the Lake of Geneva, the ex-Empress one near Madrid, which formerly belonged to Queen Isabella, and which the ex-Empress had always dreamed of since the days of the fall of her friend. Louis Napoleon, however, is equally fond of his wife and his money, and being, since the days of his marriage, a sworn enemy of his mother-in-law and of everything Spanish, he seems to have most unceremoniously refused either to give the money asked for the purchase of the new chateau or the permission for his wife's going to Spain. The ex-Empress knows, however, that he would not go so far as an open scandal, and, after some consultation with her friends, sent her head lady in waiting to Paris to get from the Parisian jewelers an estimate of the jewelry she took care to save in September last. A few days ago the messenger came back with the necessary data; some English, Jewish and Spanish jewelers were communicated with, were shown both the jewelry and the valuers' list, paid at once the money down, and the Madrid property was bought by the Duchess Fernand-Nunez for the handsome sum of 4,500,000 francs. The Duchess is one of the best friends of the ex-Empress, and is so immensely rich that there can be absolutely no fear as to her taking advantage of the new purchase made under her name.

AMONG THE SPLENDID MOVABLE PROPERTY

thus disposed of with a view to acquire some immovable the presents of the late Sultan and of the Russian Emperor are the most remarkable, brought in the largest sums, and have been most lamented both by the seller and her friends. Wealthy American ladies should look out for these brilliant and historical adornments, the sale of which proves better than anything else that *Finis Imperia* is an established fact, not only in the mind of the Fench people, but of those even who must naturally have been the last to lose their homes.

It remains now to be seen how long the court will still remain on the English soil. Persons who ought to know these matters well do not think Camden House likely to be occupied for more than one month longer. It begins already to be

DESERTED,

and since the Grand Chamberlain (Duc de Bassano), as well as the old head cook (Ferrand), are no more to be seen at Chiselhurst it is not likely that the masters themselves intend remaining much longer in that quiet and pastoral refuge which has for a time sheltered the illustrious couple who have contributed so much to the splendors of the French capital and the miseries of the French nation.

"Cut into Ten Thousand Pieces"—A Chinese Execution.

[London Times Shanghai Letter.]

The murderer of the Viceroy Ma was executed a few weeks ago at Nankin by being "cut into ten thousand pieces," which means cut to pieces gradually until he died. He bore the punishment as stoically as he had supported the horrible tortures to which he had been subjected in the course of the judicial investigation. He first declared that he murdered the Viceroy because he believed him to be in treasonable communication with the Mohammedan rebels in Kansuh. Afterward he told a tale very similar to that extracted from his mother-in-law, which I related in my letter of the 15th of November. This was extracted from him by keeping him kneeling on hot chains; and though, according to the Pekin Gazette, this discipline was kept up afterward for twenty days, until he was too weak to eat, and apparently at the point of death, nothing else could be got out of him. "As it would never have done," says the official account, "to allow him to die from exhaustion, thus cheating justice of her rights, it was thought necessary to hurry on, so that he might live long enough to be suitably executed." What the suitable mode of execution was I have related. The value of a confession extracted by torture is not very great, and Chinese official statements are always untrustworthy. For what it is worth, however, I may say that the assassin declared his enmity against Ma to have been caused by his rejection of a petition for justice against a man who had carried off his wife and some money. He had got his wife back, but not the money; and when he appealed to Ma for help the latter refused to entertain his request. Some piratical friends, whom Ma had disturbed in their avocations, worked upon this irritation and impelled him to avenge their and his own wrongs at once.

NEW ALBANY.

The Rev. John Melton, of Elizabeth, was in the city yesterday.

Thomas Connolly paid $18 30 in Justice Monroe's court yesterday.

Two negro stragglers occupied cells at the station-house Monday night.

A new lodge of Knights of Pythias is shortly to be established in this city.

Mr. L. Russell, of the Upper Main-street book store, has returned from his trip to Iowa.

The Good Templars' picnic at the Fair Grounds was a complete success financially and otherwise.

The City Council has instructed the pump-contractor to have a dipper fastened to each of the public pumps.

There will be a grand picnic at Corydon next Saturday. A New Albany band has been engaged to furnish the music.

A majority of citizens, feeling the great need of another fire engine, would willingly pay a special tax for the purchase of one.

The case of George Fetz, charged with maliciously shooting Matilda Bloom, now his wife, was dismissed at Charlestown Monday.

There is a general expression of dissatisfaction Monday night at the action of the City Council in refusing to purchase a new fire-engine.

The following transfers of real estate was recorded to-day: Charles Gehlbach, west 25 feet lot 4, Reinsking to Anna ... plat 82, $850; lot 6, Cherry street.

A private dispatch from Bowling Green, Ky., announces that Mr. Joseph Cook, son of Samuel Cook, of this city, died at that place Monday night.

Seven-Up-Duval was again before the Police Court yesterday on the same old charge of drunk and disorderly. In default of $8 15 he was sent to the rock-pile.

Pilots George Fowler and Harvey Oatman arrived in the city Monday night from the steamer H. S. Turner, which they left hard aground at French Island.

The Ohio Falls iron-works have suspended operations for a few days to make some necessary repairs to the machinery. They will resume operations to-morrow.

Mr. W. Z. Aydelotte's farm, on the river bottom a short distance below the city, produces some of the finest peaches that are brought to this city. We were shown some splendid specimens on yesterday.

Colonel Kent has not had sufficient encouragement to induce him to put the Fair Grounds in order for holding a fair. And, from what we can learn, it is not likely that one will be held at this place this season.

The Supreme Council of the Temple of Honor and Temperance will convene in St. Louis to-day. Grand Worthy Templar John H. Needham and special representative Thomas Dalby, of this city, will be in attendance.

Judge W. Q. Graham was taken sick on his way to Evansville to open the United States Court, and returned to his home in this city. The court was opened in due form by Deputy Clerk Wartman and adjourned until September 5.

Mr. R. Bickford, agent of Silsby Manufacturing Company, at Seneca Falls, New York, who has been visiting this city for several days, returned home yesterday. The Jefferson fire engine will probably be forwarded to the works he represents in a few days for repairs.

A couple of rustic individuals imbibed too much corn juice Monday night and strayed into an uptown bagnio, where they were found by a couple of vigilant police and conveyed to the station-house and furnished a bed. They paid $5 75 each in the Police Court yesterday morning for their accommodations.

The following is the vote of the City Council on the motion of Mr. Hubbert that the Committee on Fire Department and the Mayor be instructed to purchase a second-class engine for the use of the city: Ayes—Hubbert, Stoy, Ford, Williams, and Devol. Noes—Davis, Johnson, Hammond, Vernia, Horn, and St. John.

The gold watch that was stolen from Mrs. George W. Penn, a few weeks ago, was recovered yesterday by officer Joel D. Smith, through officers Hooper and Booker, of Louisville. The notorious "Red John," now confined in jail in Louisville, confesses to have stolen it and gave information to the officers that it could be found at a pawnbroker's shop in Louisville.

The parties engaged in the disgraceful transaction at the old Seminary building, on Upper Elm street, were in the Police Court yesterday. They were dismissed on the promise of future good behavior. The investigation of the matter showed that the house was a place of resort for the vilest characters in the city and a nuisance that should not be tolerated.

David Braden, W. W. French, Indianapolis; James A. Hughes, city; John Nading, St. Louis Crossing, Ind.; E. L. Wertz, Militown; S. B. Lewis, W. Hisey, J. F. Nelson, W. B. Slemmons, Corydon; S. K. Collier, Louisville; W. W. Garrett, L., N. A., and C. R. R.; S. Judah, Bedford; D. W. C. Thomas and son, Sam. Lockwood, Salem; Thos. Williams, St. Louis; George Roberts, Boston; Henry Wilson, Mitchell, Ind.; H. Rendre, Henry, Ill.; Jesse Beard, Mauckport; J. P. Kyle, Pekin, were registered at the DePauw House yesterday.

Among the prisoners in the "cage" at the Louisville Police Court yesterday morning was a young man from New Albany, who was charged with stealing $5 from a companion with whom he had been drinking. It is stated that his drinking companion was a stranger he had picked up at one of the hotels, who had placed his watch and $10 in his hands to be delivered to the hotel clerk; that he handed over the watch to the clerk, but pocketed the money. On being accused of the theft he acknowledged to keeping $5. His case was postponed until this morning. He is the son of one of our most respectable citizens, and has been led into his present position by intemperate habits.

COUNCIL MEETING.

The following is a summary of the Council proceedings after our report closed on Monday night: Licences to retail liquor was granted to John O'Donald, Jacob Jung and others.

Mr. Vernia offered a resolution to change the ordinance on markets so that the inside stalls at the Lower Market could be rented at $20 each, and the outside stalls at $10 each. The City Attorney was instructed to prepare an ordinance conformable to the above change.

The bill of Mr. Charles F. Bruder for $100, for services in printing the bonds of the city, issued to the Air-line Railway Company, was again presented, and referred to a select committee of three. Messrs. Ford, Stoy and Devol were appointed said committee.

On motion of Mr. Davis the City Attorney was instructed to prepare an ordinance to regulate the speed of railroad trains passing through the city.

The Street Commissioner was instructed to make the necessary repairs to the gutter at Upper Eighth and Oak streets.

Mr. Johnson offered a resolution setting forth the fact that it is intimated that the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company contemplates extending their track to this city by the Sandusky grade, and that it is the wish of the city to extend every facility to the company, if such be their desire, and that the right of way will be freely granted said Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company to enter the city, subject, however, to such restrictions as are placed upon the Air-Line Railway. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The City Attorney was instructed to draw an ordinance forbidding the City Clerk to draw an order in favor of any one delinquent for taxes until said taxes are paid.

The Street Commissioner was instructed to repair the wharf between Pearl and State streets.

One hundred dollars were appropriated for street cleaning. Council adjourned.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

PITTSBURG, August 8.—Raining. Monongahela 30 inches; rising by pier marks. No arrivals.

CINCINNATI, August 8.—River 5 feet; stationary nearly. Weather clear and hot.

EVANSVILLE, IND., August 8.—Weather cloudy; fine rain at 7 A. M.; mercury 88. River fallen 3 inches. Port list—Up: Fayette, 8 A. M.; Florence Lee, 3 P. M. Down—Arkansas Belle, 5 P. M.; Rapidan No. 2, 5:30. Business active.

CAIRO, Aug. 8.—Clarksville, Memphis to Louisville, 1 A. M.; Belle St. Louis, Vicksburg to St. Louis, 7; City of Chester, St. Louis to Memphis, 6 P. M.; Mary Miller, Louisville to New Orleans, 7. The John Kyle is unloading here and will go to St. Louis to-morrow to go on dock. The Indiana is loading here for New Orleans. Capitol City, Andy Johnson and Glasgow cleared for New Orleans last night. River stationary. Weather clear. Mercury 86.

ST. LOUIS, August 8.—Arrived—Northwestern, Harry Jackson, and St. John, Keokuk; Henry Ames, New Orleans; Grand Tower, Memphis. Departed—Julia, Vicksburg; Lake Superior, St. Paul; Alice, Missouri river; Emile Labarge, New Orleans; Gray Eagle, Keokuk. River falling here, but Upper Mississippi rising from Quincy to St. Paul. Another heavy rain last night and this morning.

MEMPHIS, August 8.—Raining; mercury 94. River falling, with scant six feet to Cairo, and eight to Helena. Arrived—Batesville, White river. Departed—Sallie, Mary E. Poe, Marble City, and City of Quincy, St. Louis; Edinburgh, Cincinnati; City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg.

LITTLE ROCK, August 8.—Up to 2 P. M. to-day the weather was very oppressive. The thermometer reached 100; after that a fine shower fell, preceded by a strong wind; it is now pleasant. The river is very low and continues to fall. Departed—Fort Gibson and Sioux City, below; Fort Smith, above.

VICKSBURG, August 8.—Down—Ouachita Belle, 11 last night; Glencoe, 2 A. M.; W. G. Pike, 6 P. M. River falling. Weather warm and clear.

Additional Markets by Telegraph.

TITUSVILLE, PA., Aug. 8.—The Courier reports the petroleum market as follows: sales on the upper road of 500 bbls of spot oil, A. T. Co., at $4 25; sales of 1,000 bbls of spot oil, A. T. Co., at $4 27½; sales of 1,000 bbls, Titusville pipe, at $4 35; sales 500 bbls, Church run, at $4 40; sales 2,000 bbls, Church run, at $4 40. At Petroleum Center, sales of 500 bbls, 46 gravity, at $4 65; sales 500 bbls, 45 gravity, at $4 70. At Rynd Farm, sales of 175 bbls, 47 gravity, at $4 65. At Rouseville, sales of 500 bbls, regardless, at $4 60; sales 250 bbls, regardless, at $4 60; sales 335 bbls, regardless, at $4 65; sales 400 bbls, regardless, at $4 65; sales 175 bbls, regardless, at $4 65; sales of 1,000 bbls, 47 gravity, at $4 70; sales 500 bbls, 46½ gravity, at $4 70. On the lower road sales of 1,000 bbls, regular and regardless at $4 65; sales 2,000 bbls, regardless, at $4 72½. The stagnation in value still continues and the volume of business is quite moderate. We note a slight tendency upward on the lower road, where better prices were realised than for some days past. On the upper road, no change and a very dull market, the bids being $4 27½, $4 35 and $4 40 for A. T. Co., Titusville pipe and Church run respectively. At the close it would require $5 to buy oil in any large amount at Oil City, and the best offer to-day was $4 87½.

Cotton Statement.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 8.—Cotton, the market is dull and prices are nominal; sales of 125 bales; good ordinary 16¼@16⅜c; low middling 17¼@17⅜c; receipts 158 bales; exports none; stock 42,741 bales.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 8.—Cotton, the market is dull; middling 18c.

MOBILE, Aug. 8.—Cotton, the market is dull; middling 18c.

GALVESTON, Aug. 8.—Cotton, the market is dull; good ordinary 16c.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Aug. 8.—Cattle, for the opening day of the market are moderately active, but the stock offered being of the poorer class prices dropped ¼@½c; the supply was 251 cars against 259 cars last week; sales of 239 head of Illinois steers, 1,123 to 1,310 lbs, at $5 25@5 50; 37 head of Kentucky, 1,435 lbs, at $5 75; 87 head of Indiana, 914 to 1,239 lbs, at $4 75@5 76; 35 head of Texans, 1,090 lbs, at $4 35; 38 head of Michigan, 960 to 1,186 lbs, at $4 25@5; 16 head of Ohio, 1,195 lbs, at $5 20; 33 head of Iowa, 1,300 lbs, at $5 15. Sheep, the supply is liberal and the market dull at ½c decline; sales of 213 head of State 79 lbs at $4 75; 400 head of Indiana, 76 to 92 lbs, at $4 50@4 80; 118 head of Michigan, 92 lbs, at $4 50. Hogs, there is a fair trade at last week's rates; sales of 1,889 head at $4 60@4 65.

COURIER-JOURNAL

LOUISVILLE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUG. 9, '71.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Eight Lines of Solid Agate to Constitute a Square

DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL.

On the First or Fourth Page—$1 25 per square for each insertion.

On the Second or Third Page—$1 per square for each insertion for the first week; 50 cents per square for each insertion for the second week, and 70 cents per square for each insertion thereafter. One square, one month, $10; two months, $20; three months, $30; four months, $40; every other day one month, $30; two months, $50; three months, $70.

"For Sale," "To Rent," "Wants," "Boarding," &c., Marriages, Deaths, Obituaries, Society and Religious Notices, 10 cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement for less than 50 cents.

"City Features" 40 cents per line, "City Items" 30 cents per line, "Local Notices" 20 cents per line, and "Special Notices" 15 cents per line, each insertion.

"Medical," "Astrological," and "Lottery" advertisements 50 per cent. additional.

Cuts and stereotype advertisements double price.

Double-column advertisements 50 per cent. additional. Advertisements to occupy fixed places 50 per cent. additional.

All advertisements, except for established business-houses, with whom we have running accounts, must be paid for in advance.

All bills due on first insertion of advertisement. All bills with regular advertisers rendered monthly.

Weekly Courier-Journal.

Two dollars per square of eight lines solid Agate for each insertion. No advertisement or notice for less than $1. Special Notices, Items, &c., double the rates of daily.

☞ Rejected articles will not be returned to writers, and all news matter which is used will be paid for if the charge be specified by the correspondent.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

THE DAILY.

One year, by mail	$12 00
Six months	6 00
Three months	3 00
One month	1 25

To city subscribers, per week, 25 cents, payable to the Carrier, or $13 per year, when paid at the office. To News Agents, 3 cents per copy.

THE SUNDAY COURIER-JOURNAL.

One year, by mail	$2 00
One year, delivered in the city	2 50

The Daily Courier-Journal, including Sunday's issue, by mail, $14 a year; delivered to city subscribers, $15 per year when paid at the office. Payable to the carriers six times a week for 25 cents; seven times a week, 30 cents.

THE WEEKLY.

Single copy, one year	$2 00
Single copy, six months	1 25
Five to ten copies, one year, each	1 75
Ten to twenty copies, one year, each	1 62½
Twenty copies and over, one year, each	1 50

An extra copy allowed to the club agent for every club of ten at $1 50 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional ten subscribers; and an extra copy allowed for every club of twenty at $1 50 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional twenty subscribers.

PAYMENTS ALWAYS TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

Money may be sent in postoffice orders or drafts, and when these cannot be procured, by mail at our risk; in the latter instance the postmaster is authorized to register the letter. Postmaster, whose certificate will be required in case of its loss.

Specimen copies sent gratis on application.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

The Lexington Press makes a very lame explanation of its story about a drunken preacher.

Headley & Co.'s extensive hemp factory near the Covington depot, at Lexington, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning.

The disturbance at Lexington Monday evening was occasioned by a shoemaker, who was jubilant over the Radical victory, firing his pistol in the air.

Thirty children of the Lauderdale Orphans' Home have been giving a series of successful entertainments in Paducah and other places in Western Kentucky.

The Lexington Press says the negroes in that county voted solidly against the Democrats, but that voting was done, and the Press calls loudly for a registration law.

Capt. Geo. Clanton, who served gallantly as commander of the Twelfth Kentucky regiment during the war, died in Graves county last week. He was very highly esteemed.

The colored barber at Crab Orchard was shot on Friday by a waiter at the hotel. The wound is probably fatal. The difficulty arose concerning a woman. No arrests have yet been made.

S. F. J. Trabue, Esq., of Franklin, was quite painfully bruised on Friday last by being thrown from a buggy which he was driving from Frankfort. His horse became frightened, and, wheeling suddenly, threw Mr. T. out of the vehicle.

A correspondent at Richmond advises us that the fair at that place commences to-day, and strangers and stock are arriving in large numbers. He says: "The dozen or so Force House were thrown open this morning, and at 5 o'clock P. M., while the Great Western Star Band was playing on the veranda beneath, a magnificent flag, fastened to a pole forty feet long, was flung to the breeze from the top of the outside line. With a Democratic triumph to cheer the people politically, a good hotel and plenty of private houses in which to entertain visitors, and as brilliant an array of beauty as ever graced Olympus, the Richmond fair will open to-morrow under the most auspicious circumstances."

SOUTHERN NEWS.

The Southern papers are generally complaining of the excessive drouth.

The recently excessively hot weather at Chattanooga has created much sickness in the way of fevers.

Passenger and freight trains are to commence running to-day on the Alabama and Chattanooga railroad.

The Savannah river has almost dried up, and navigation between Augusta and Savannah is nearly suspended.

Copper ore in large quantities is said to have been discovered in Lutts county, Ga., about ten miles from Griffin.

Fort Scott, Kansas, will soon be lighted with gas. A company propose to invest upwards of a quarter of a million in gas and water-works.

Colonel J. C. Fogg, an aged and veteran soldier of the Mexican war, died at Maryville, Tenn., on the 4th inst. He was buried the following day with Masonic honors.

A new German society is about being organized in Memphis, to be composed of all Germans having social feelings, unity of sentiment and thorough brotherhood among those of that nationality.

Snakes are becoming dangerous and troublesome in southeastern Georgia, the long protracted dry weather causing them to come out of their holes in search of water, and their snakeship are inclined to be more sociable than agreeable.

A. C. Chamberlain had one of his fingers badly crushed in his mill at Shell Mound, Tenn., on the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, last week. Knowing that his finger would have to be amputated, he deliberately took a chisel and cut it off at the middle joint. The doctor subsequently dressed the stump, and at last accounts Mr. Chamberlain was doing as well as if the amputation had been professionally performed.

Sometime last spring the Rev. Dr. Cather, an English clergyman, came to this country for the purpose of organizing a new-fangled institution which he called the Continuent Congress of the American and International Christian Moral Science Association—a name which must have been singularly attractive to the Christian morality of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, which were the chief fields of Dr. Cather's operations. This Congress sat three days in the City of Brotherly Love and Sisterly Affection. It was presided over by the Mayor, and was attended by many prominent clergymen and laymen. Among the chief business transacted was the adoption of a resolution to give Dr. Cather a salary of $3,500 a year and pay him $2,670 for the ten months' labor he had already performed. And now the Congregationalist declares that the Continuent Congress of the American and International Christian Moral Science Association was nothing in the world but a bit of ingeniously-contrived machinery invented and put in motion by Dr. Cather for the sole purpose of securing himself a good salary; which is probably true.

The Last of the Bourbons.

The expectations of the monarchical parties in France could not have sustained a severer shock than was given to them by the document issued on the fifth of July last by the head of the elder branch of the Bourbons. Before that fatal declaration a coalition of both royal parties might have produced serious consequences for the French Republic, but now the chances for a continuation of a Republican form of government are visibly improved. To judge from the French mail advices, the manifesto of the Count of Chambord fell like a bombshell into the ranks of the fusionists, scattering them to the winds, and while it has filled the staunch old legitimists, who have clung to the elder branch of the Bourbons through many years of adversity, with growing admiration for the character of the man whom they call their master and king, it has as it were destroyed their party. But no party could exist at the present age in France with such a platform, and so most of the adherents of Henry V. admit that he has debarred himself forever by this manifesto from any chance of getting the crown of his forefathers.

The document itself is curious in the extreme. It reads like some communication from by-gone centuries, or like a Papal syllabus. It is the confession of faith of a man who not only believes it to be his privilege to rule by the divine right of kings, but who regards it as his sacred duty to assert this right to its fullest extent. Full of indignation, he repels the idea of lowering the white flag of St. Louis and Henry IV. to the tricolor of the revolution. Like his grandfather and grandfather, he has neither learned nor forgotten anything, and he regards the whole period which has elapsed since the dethronement of Charles X. in 1830 as an *interregnum* of lawlessness and violence, for which the French people ought to do penance in sackcloth and ashes, and humbly cry *peccavi*. To all appeals of his adherents to accept reason, and, forgetting the recollections of the past, to make a compromise with the present, he replies like Pius IX. to those who advise a reconciliation with Italy, "*non possumus*" (we cannot). The manifesto is that of an honest, although fantastical, nature, which scorns to conceal its sentiments in order to gain material advantages, and proves that the Count of Chambord, if he has not the genius of his forefather, Henry IV., has at least more character than the latter, who thought that "Paris was well worth a mass."

The history of this manifesto will form an important feature in the future annals of France, as it will doubtless also designate the final departure from the political stage of Europe of the eldest dynasty of the civilized world; for the Orleans, although of the Bourbon family, having established themselves as an independent and hostile branch, can hardly be considered as belonging to the dynasty, and the Count of Chambord, being the last descendant of the elder branch, this branch will become extinct at his death. In view of this latter fact negotiations had been opened between the Orleanist and Legitimist members of the French National Assembly without consulting the relative pieces for the purpose of bringing about an understanding between and a fusion of the two royal families laying claims to the throne. The Orleanists agreed to accept the Count of Chambord as the king, and to use all their influence in order to obtain the crown for him, as well as to procure the adhesion of the Orleanist Princes to this programme, on condition that the Count of Chambord would leave the crown to the Count of Paris after his death, or by abdicating in favor of the latter sooner or later, and, in addition, adopt the tricolored banner, under which the Orleans Princes and their father had fought, and which they could not well repudiate, without repudiating their whole history, and without bearing disgrace on the memory of Louis Philippe. A great deal of stress was laid on this latter condition, which would moreover greatly facilitate the success of the combination among the military classes of the French people who cling fondly to the recollections of the grand armies who conquered all Europe under those colors.

These conditions had been accepted, and therefore a real fusion took place between the two parties, although the consent of the princes had not yet been obtained. This explains the unexpected aid which the Legitimists rendered to the Orleanists during the debates in regard to the revocation of the decrees of exile of the Orleans princes and the validation of the election of the Dukes of Aumale and Joinville to the National Assembly. This support of the Legitimists broke the ice completely, and the Orleanist princes, in order to show their gratitude, consented to pay their respects to the head of the elder branch of the family as soon as the latter should have reached the castle of Chambord. The Count of Paris was to make the first visit, and, by paying homage to his legitimate cousin, heal the breach that has existed in the family for more than forty years, and thus, by a union of the two parties, overwhelm all opposition and establish once more the ancient throne of the Capetins in France.

So far all went well. But the Legitimists had counted without their host, or rather without the Count of Chambord. Hardly had the latter been informed of the arrangement with the Orleans princes than he declared that his adherents had gone too far in promising in his name the adoption of the tricolor. His fantastical brain interpreted such a concession as treason to the white banner of St. Louis, and to the royal lilies of France, and as a negation of his own right by the grace of God, upon which he looks as a sort of infallibility. In consequence he came to a conclusion, which, while it does great honor to his sentiments of loyalty and rectitude, reflects but little credit on his sagacity. He sent informal word to the Count of Paris, for his dignity does not permit him to correspond directly with a "rebel" and "usurper," that he would do well to defer his visit, as he was on the point of adopting a grave determination, and the result of this determination, which would soon be made public, might otherwise compromise him (the Count of Paris) in the eyes of the people. When he had taken this step, he was immediately visited in his castle at Chambord by a number of the most prominent men of both parties, mostly members of the National Assembly, among whom were such names as Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans, the Duke of Rochefoucauld, and the Count of Meaille. They exhorted the Count of Chambord to yield in this point, as the vast majority of the French people and army would refuse to change their colors, but all their remonstrances were of no avail, the Count of Chambord refusing to adopt the "flag of lawlessness."

Directly after this the manifesto appeared, and destroyed forever the hopes of the Fusionists and Legitimists. Henceforth Henry V. is impossible in France, and all the monarchical elements have either come to the conclusion to oppose all other crown pretenders or to join the Orleanist party. Although the latter has in consequence increased somewhat in strength, it will hardly be able to cope with the different opposing elements, and so all friends of republicanism in France rejoice heartily at the fanatical course adopted by the champion of divine right, who rather chose to bury himself under the ruins of his dynasty than to yield one iota of his fancied function.

☞ One of the editors of the Atlanta Sun—*not* Mr. Stephens—is a poet—a very good poet, too—and has a sweetheart named Wanda, of whom he tells us:

But you must know my Wanda!
She's fairer than the morn;
She speaks the sweetest language
That ever yet was born.
Her words are cooing like a dove,
And loving in their tone,
And oh, the sweetest word of all
She spoke to me alone!

That's the sort of girl we like to know—girls that are perfectly fresh and don't use slang. Bring her on.

☞ Regularly every week for the last three or four years a telegraphic dispatch has told us that the health of Chief Justice Chase is either better or worse. It would probably be asking too much of the Chief Justice to ask him to die and be done with it, but he ought to stop that dispatch in some way.

☞ The Memphis Avalanche speaks of a woman who attempted to commit suicide as "this courier of the grim monarch's icy embrace." In a community where the newspapers talk in that way it's a wonder that suicides are not more frequent than they are.

☞ The Chicago Post has an article on "the cheapness of human life." This is a subject about which we know nothing, except that when lives become as worthless as that of the Chicago Post they must necessarily be cheap.

☞ "Some of the papers," says an exchange, "now use 'cablegram.'" A good many of them do, but if we were a streak of lightning and could strike whom we please, they would n't use it any more.

CITY ITEMS.

☞ Within 3 minutes' ride of your business; Possessing all the comforts of a country home; Fresh and pure air; Plenty of yard for your children; And on the Fifth avenue of the city: Those beautiful houses and building lots to be sold at auction, August 9, at 4 o'clock. S. S. Meddis, auctioneer.

☞ Make your money work. Put it in improved property and get monthly dividends. A rare chance at our sale Thursday, the 10th at 5 P. M. Hansbrough & Priest.

☞ Fourth street, the Fifth avenue of the city. Its residences are the admiration of all visitors. Remember the sale of the beautiful residences and lots on August 9th, at 4 o'clock. S. S. Meddis, auctioneer.

☞ Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup or Improved Chill Cure is meeting with extraordinary success. It never fails when properly taken to cure the most obstinate case of fever and ague. For sale by all druggists.

☞ The surest investment is always the best. Observe the improvement. It cannot help from paying you. Do not fail to attend. It is the handsomest property in the city. Remember, August 9, at 4 o'clock. S. S. Meddis, auctioneer.

Testimonial of Mr. M. Monk, Auditor of Crawford County, Indiana, a Gentleman well known in his Community. Read it:

Leavenworth, Indiana.

Dr. Wintersmith—Dear Sir: I had been afflicted with a very severe case of tetter for several months, rendering my hands and face badly. I was treated for it by several physicians, but without any permanent relief. I was advised by our druggist, Mr. W. H. Kendall, to try your "Iodised Sarsaparilla and Stillingia;" that he believed it would cure me. After taking one bottle I felt and saw it was doing me a great deal of good. I continued to take it, and have now used only three bottles and am very glad to say to you I am completely cured.

Most respectfully yours, M. Monk.

I know the above statement of Mr. Monk to be true. W. H. Kendall,
Druggist, Leavenworth, Indiana.

☞ The best opportunity yet offered to secure a residence or building lot in the best neighborhood in the city. Do not fail to attend August 9, at 4 o'clock. S. S. Meddis, auctioneer.

☞ The most attractive sale of the season. Do not fail to attend. Observe the improvements all around the residences and building lots to be sold August 9, by S. S. Meddis.

LOCAL NOTICES.

SPLENDID PROPERTY TO BE SOLD TO-DAY.

I desire to call attention to the sale to-day in the vicinity of Oak and Fourth streets. No property in this city is more beautifully located, and so desirable as this. The improvements are very rapid in the neighborhood, and of the most beautiful and attractive character. The persons owning the property which I shall offer are not experimenting, but are exceedingly anxious to sell, and bargains may be expected. The sale will commence with a beautiful lot on Fourth, between Kentucky and St. Catharine.

S. S. MEDDIS.

☞ If you want a nice home or choice investment, attend sale by Hansbrough & Priest, of those nice residences on Jacob street.

aug9 d2t

☞ The surest investment is always the best. Observe the improvement. It cannot help from paying you. Do not fail to attend. It is the handsomest property in the city. Remember, August 9, at 4 o'clock.

S. S. MEDDIS, Auctioneer.

Have You Never Heard of It?

Then inquire at once at your grocer's for Dooley's Chemical Yeast Baking Powder, the only strictly pure and harmless baking powder in market from which good, sweet, palatable biscuits, rolls, cakes or pastry can be made uniformly with the same certainty. This powder has been steadily increasing in demand and public favor, and stands to-day the most reliable baking powder in use. Ask your grocer for Dooley's Yeast Powder, and your testimony to its practical worth will be added to thousands of others.

au7 eod8

☞ Money saved is money made. Do not not pay rent when such opportunities are offered to secure a beautiful home on good terms and at your own price. Remember the sale, Fourth and Oak streets, Wednesday, August 9, at 4 o'clock. S. S. MEDDIS, Auctioneer.

DUTCHER'S

Lightning Fly Killer!

DUTCHER'S

DEAD SHOT FOR BED BUGS!

The most powerful exterminator ever known. Now is the time to use them and sleep in peace.

au1 eod6

☞ It has the best future of any property in the city; the improvements are the most substantial and ornamental to be found. Do not fail to attend Wednesday, August 9, at 4 o'clock.

S. S. MEDDIS, Auctioneer.

The Prettiest Woman

in New York society last winter was a rough-skinned, freckled-faced lady in Dayton, O., but one year ago. She used Hagan's Magnolia Balm upon her face and hands with such persistency that her complexion became her greatest attraction. It will do the same for you. It will obliterate sallowness, moth-patches, ring-marks, sunburn, &c., give a marble-like complexion, and perpetuate the bloom of youth for years. What the Magnolia Balm is to the complexion, Lyon's Celebrated Kathairon is to the hair. It restores beautifies the hair but stimulates its growth and prevents it from falling out or turning gray. All druggists keep these articles. jy10-eod&wim

A SURE INVESTMENT.

Property has increased two hundred per cent. in the last two years in the vicinity of the property to be sold Wednesday, August 9, at auction, by

S. S. MEDDIS.

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Butts' Dispensary, headed "Book for the Million—Marriage Guide," in another column. It should be read by all.

au9 d&w1y

☞ The best opportunity yet offered to get a residence on the central avenue of the city. Do not let it pass. Remember, August 9, at 4 o'clock.

S. S. MEDDIS, Auctioneer.

☞ Burnett's Kalliston is the greatest face beautifier.

☞ The handsomest building lots in the city, on Fourth and Oak streets, at auction, August 9, at 4 o'clock.

S. S. MEDDIS, Auctioneer.

☞ Remember the sale of Fourth and Oak street property on Wednesday, August 9, at 4 o'clock.

S. S. MEDDIS, Auctioneer.

MARRIED.

BARRET—HOMIRE—August 6th, by the Rev. E. P. Humphrey, Mr. Hugh L. Barret to Miss Lucy, daughter of Mr. John Homire, all of this city.

DIED.

RICKMAN—On the 5th inst., Mrs. Alice Stevens Rickman, wife of J. N. Rickman, in the 31st year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of her mother, No. 346 Eighth street, between Broadway and York, this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

WILLETT—In Memphis, Tenn., on the 5th inst., at the residence of her husband, Mary A. Willett, wife of Dr. E. Miles Willett, and daughter of M. Magevney, Esq., in the 34th year of her age.

MEETINGS.

Masonic Notice.

Preston Lodge, No. 281, F. and A. M., will meet this (Wednesday) evening, August 9, 1871, at 7½ o'clock, in called communication for work M. M. degree. Brethren of sister lodges are fraternally invited. By order of

W. H. MEFFERT, W. M.
J. Allen Porter, Sec.

CORPORATION NOTICES.

Freight Office Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad Company, Louisville, August 8, 1871.

In consequence of the change of gauge of these roads, there will be no freight received at this depot Friday, August 11th, for any station except Covington and Cincinnati.

au9 d3t B. Horton, Agent.

AGRICULTURAL.

SEED WHEAT

We shall be prepared after the 15th August to fill orders promptly for

WHITE AND RED WHEAT,

selected expressly for seed in Northern Indiana and Michigan. Samples, with prices, furnished on application.

IMPLEMENTS.

We invite your attention to the

Willoughby Gum Spring Grain Drill,

for which we have the control, and as being the only drill that works equally well in rough and smooth ground. Send for circular.

We have also a full stock of Buckeye Cider Mills, Cook's Evaporator, Victor Cane Mills, Red Jacket Churns, Plows, Cutting Boxes, &c.

Wiard, Hoger & Co.,
au8 d2&w1 Louisville, Ky.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Biliousness and Indigestion.

These two complaints are quite general at this season of the year than at almost any other. They are closely allied, for biliousness always involves an impaired indigestion, and indigestion is necessarily an accompaniment of a disordered or torpid liver. Happy the man or woman who can boast of a stomach that has never felt the horrors of dyspepsia, and to whom that great secretive agent, the liver, has never given pain or trouble. Not one in a thousand can lay claim to entire immunity from irregularity in these organs. How, then, shall they be regulated? Not by powerful cathartics, alternated with ordinary stimulants, but by a medicinal invigorant, like Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which combines in due proportion the tonic and alterative principle. Wherever there is a church, a schoolhouse and a general store, this famous medicine may be procured. No village merchant finds it prudent to be without it, for it is inquired for every day by every client. The workingman buys it because it increases his capacity for toil, and is followed by no reaction. The effect of the assimilations roots, herbs, etc., of which it is composed, diffused through his system by the pure stimulant which forms the basis of the Bitters, is most healthful and invigorating. The scholar, the merchant and, in fact, all men whose minds or bodies, or both, are in constant exercise, will derive benefit from its use. To persons of sedentary habits it supplies, in those elements that activity in the circulation which is obtained by physical exercise, and is the best known remedy for constipation.

Ask for Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and do not be cajoled into purchasing any of the imitations and frauds sometimes offered in its stead.

au7 eod&w1

CONSUMPTION,

Its Cure and Its Preventive.

BY J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.

Many a human being has passed away, for the want of timely precaution, who, more than the neglect of known and indisputably proven means of cure. Those near and dear to family and friends of such people by examining under which had they calmly adopted Dr. Joseph H. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, and, and availed themselves of his wonderful efficacious medicines, they would not have fallen.

Dr. Schenck has been placed in his own case that wherever sufficient vitality remains, that vitality, by his medicines and his directions for their use, is quickened into healthful vigor.

In this statement there is nothing presumptuous, for the fields of the invalid is made no representation that is not a thousand times published by living and visible works. The history of the cure by Dr. Schenck's medicines is as simple as it is unfailing. Its philosophy requires no argument. It is self-assuring, self-convincing.

The Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are the first two weapons with which the citadel of the malady is assailed. Two-thirds of the cases of consumption originate in dyspepsia and a functional disorder of the liver. In this condition the bronchial tubes "sympathize" with the stomach. They respond to the morbific action of the liver, and, then comes the distressing result, and the settling in, with all its distressing symptoms, of Consumption.

The Seaweed Tonic is composed of one of nature's noblest gifts—the Podophillum Peltatum. They possess all the blood-cleansing, alterative properties of calomel, but, unlike calomel, they "Leave no Sting Behind."

Then the work of purification begins. The vitiated and mucous deposits in the bowels and in the alimentary canal are ejected. The liver, the kidneys, second and third secretories, begin their activity. The stomach acts responsively and the patient begins to feel that he is getting at last a "Good Blood."

The Seaweed Tonic, in conjunction with the Pills, permeates the entire circulation with good. Chylification is now progressing without its previous torpidness. Digestion becomes painless, and the food begins to be at hand. There is no more flatulence, no exacerbation of the stomach. An appetite sets in.

Now comes the greatest Blood-Purifier ever yet given by an indulgent father to suffering man. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup comes in to perform its functions and to complete the cure. It enters at once upon its work. Nature cannot be cheated. It collects and ripens the imperfect and diseased matter in the lungs. In the form of gatherings it prepares them for expectoration, and for in a very short time the malady is vanquished, the rotten throne has it occupied is renovated and made new, and the patient, in all the dignity of regained vigor, steps forth to enjoy the manhood or the womanhood that was **Given up as Lost.**

The best thing is, for the patients must stay in a warm room until they get well; it is almost impossible to prevent taking cold when they go out in the air, but it must be prevented, or cure cannot be effected. Fresh air and riding out, especially in the months of February, March, in the fall and winter season, are all wrong. Physicians who recommend that course lose their patients. If their lungs be badly diseased and they because they are in the house they must not sit with doors and windows open, walk about the rooms as much and as fast as the strength will bear, to get up a good circulation of blood. The patients must keep in good spirits—be determined to get well. This has a great deal to do with the appetite, and is the great point to gain.

To despair of cure after such evidence of its possibility, in the worst cases, and moral certainty in all others, is sinful. Dr. Schenck's personal statement to the Faculty of his own case was in these modest words:

"Many years ago I was in the last stages of consumption, confined to my bed, and at one time my physicians thought that I could not live a week; then, like a drowning man catching at straws, I heard of and obtained the preparations which I have since offered to the public as the most perfect cure of me. It seemed to me that I could feel them penetrating my whole system. They soon ripened the matter in my lungs, and I could spit up more than a pint of offensive yellow matter every morning for a long time.

"As soon as that was expelled, my inside my cough, fever, pain and night sweats all began to leave me, and my appetite became so voracious my constitutions will be provided for pupils from a distance. Board, including washing, with the best private families, if desired, at five to six dollars per week, or from $200 to $240 per session of ten months. All applications for admission must be made to the treasurer. Further information may be obtained by addressing the President, or any one of the Board of Managers.

E. H. TAYLOR, Jr., President.
au9 d1m Grant Green, Treasurer.

Presentation Academy,

161 FIFTH STREET, between Green and Walnut. Conducted by the Sisters of Charity from Nazareth. Will be re-opened on Monday, August 21, 1871. au9 d15

Civil and Mechanical Engineering, at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. A higher and more practical Course of Instruction than is offered by any of the associations established elsewhere in this country. Reopens Sept. 20th. For the Annual Register, containing Improved Course of Study, and full particulars, apply to Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

Georgetown College and Female Seminary.

The next scholastic year of these institutions will open September 6th with a full corps of competent instructors. For catalogues containing course of study, terms, &c., address Prof. D. THOMAS or Prof. J. J. RUCKER, Georgetown, Ky. au4 d1m

Cecilian College--Male,

In the country, on the K. & P. R. R. Board, tuition, washing, fuel, lights, per 10 weeks, $160. Cecilian P. O., Hardin Co., Ky.

au4 d&wex8u

The Louisville Female College

Will resume on Monday, September 4, 1871. This is a chartered institution, with a well appointed young ladies' college, where the healthiness of the location is unsurpassed, and where young ladies are made to feel at home, and where everything essential to a thorough and accomplished education is afforded by learned and experienced educators at moderate charges, varying from $50 to $100 per session of twenty weeks. The tuition board includes instruction in all the branches of the entire course except music, drawing, and the modern languages, which are extra. For catalogues address

Rev. S. Prettyman, A. M., President.
au2 We&Su1m

PATAPSCO FEMALE INSTITUTE,

Near Baltimore, Md.

This Institute has been in operation for thirty years, and enjoys a national reputation. With the number of pupils limited to ninety, it has representatives from two-thirds of the United States, and the Southern portion of the nation is pre-eminently healthful, is central, and easily reached by railroad from Baltimore and Washington City. For circulars address Mrs. H. Archer, Ellicott City P. O., Md. jy24 eod3m

FOREST ACADEMY.

Select Male School.

Its number of boarders is limited to sixty. The charter of the Academy confers privileges as assuring the permanence of any school.

I have permanently engaged the assistance of two learned, experienced and laborious instructors, who reside with me in the house.

A military drill, with neat uniform, has been instituted for physical development. The home comforts are secured to all pupils.

The Academy teaches and educates two young men, without cost, in preparation for the Christian ministry.

The next session, by divine favor, will commence on the first Monday of September. For catalogues apply to myself, Anchorage P. O., Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington railroad.

B. H. McCOWN.
jy2 deod3m

Bellewood Female School.

The next session will open on Monday, the 4th of September. The buildings have been repainted, renovated, and furnished during vacation. The faculty is complete in all departments, both solid and ornamental, embracing a native of France as teacher of that language. Miss Nannie Sherrard, who filled the place for four years with so much success, has been chosen Assistant Principal. This school is in the country, but accessible to the city by half an hour's ride by rail nearly every hour in the day, thus combining the advantages of both the city and the country, without the annoyances of either. For circulars apply to Rev. W. W. HILL, Anchorage, Ky.

au8 eod1d

Mrs. Platt's School for Young Ladies

Will be reopened on Monday, September 4th, 1871. A full corps of assistants is engaged, including native teachers of the modern languages. That children may be thoroughly prepared for the academic course of this school, Mrs. Platt will receive an additional number in the Primary Department. For further particulars apply circular. au6 Su6 We1f

MT. ST. BENEDICT ACADEMY.

Classes in this well-known Institution of Learning (formerly "Cedar Grove Academy") will be opened on the first Monday of September.

The school is under the direction of the Loretto Sisterhood, and is provided with a corps of teachers in every way fitted to train the female mind in those sciences and branches of knowledge which pertain to a thorough education. The school is situated in the Portland suburbs of Louisville. It is surrounded by several acres of shady grounds, and the location equally healthy and beautiful. Send for catalogue of terms.

References can be made to Rt. Rev. Dr. McCloskey, or any of the Catholic clergy of Louisville, to Hon. B. J. Webb, J. C. Webb & Co., or T. & R. Slevin & Cain. Address MOTHER SUPERIOR St. Benedict's Academy, Louisville, Ky. jy22 SuWeFr tsel

Fine Arts.

Prof. C. Pering will continue his Art School during vacation. Terms per course of ten lessons payable in advance; drawing, $5; watercolor, crayon, or oil painting, $15. Residence 91 West Walnut street, between Second and Third. jy16 SuWe&Frlm

School for Girls.

Mrs. Barney and Miss Ellen D. Powell will, on the **First Monday in September**, open a school for Girls. Application to be made at No. 300 Fourth street, between Chestnut and Broadway. jy31 d1m

The Misses Lane

Will open a Boarding School for Young Ladies in New York City on Wednesday, September 20th, 1871. For reference and circular apply to Col. John Mason Brown, Lexington, Ky. jy14 d3m

MISCELLANEOUS.

Fall Goods.

Just received, a large assortment of New Fall Goods, Shape Turbans and Hats, very cheap at E. BURKHARD'S,
aug5 dtf Corner Brook and Market streets.

Important to Cotton Growers, Storage Men, Factors and Speculators.

We offer for sale a new Cotton Compress, with steam engine, all complete that will compress three hundred bales of cotton in ten hours for six thousand dollars, or to work by two horses that will compress one hundred bales in ten hours for three thousand five hundred dollars, or will sell State, county or city rights to parties who may wish to build the presses themselves. A model can be seen at No. 68 Fifth street. For further information address

S. D. JOHNSTON,
General Agent, Louisville, Ky.

Or W. I. Blackman, Patentee, Columbus, Miss.
aul eod1m&wtf

Notice.

All persons are notified not to harbor or trust my wife, Margaret Rompf, on my account, as she has abandoned me without just cause, and has shown herself to be an unworthy wife.

aug5 d3t* John Rompf.

Warehouse of Central Bank, corner of Fourteenth and Walnut sts., Louisville, Ky., Aug. 8, 1871.

Received to-day, in store, 5,000 bushels prime white wheat, lowest market price.

aug8 d3 Wm. Johnston, Supt.

A Card--Horse-shoeing and Blacksmithing.

I have resumed the business of farrier in all its branches, and can be found at my new establishment, No. 37 Second street, between Main and Market streets, adjoining Lindenbush & Herr's livery stables. Skilled workmanship guaranteed, and the most careful attention bestowed upon all work entrusted to my care.

JOHN J. MERRELL,
aug6 dtf Formerly of Green street.

To Loan.

Loans negotiated for responsible parties upon real estate security, for any term of years desired. Apply to or address KELSEY & MANDEVILLE, 154 Main street.

Notice.

Central Bank Warehouse,
Fourteenth and Walnut,
Louisville, Ky., Aug. 8, 1871.

Received in store and for sale one hundred barrels premium Flour; 500 bushels prime Wheat, and 500 bushels white shelled Corn, at John's market rates.

aug8 dtf William Johnston, Supt.

Big Bone Tobacco.

My customers will find my Big Bone Tobacco No. 181 Main street, and at the tobacco factory, corner of York and Eighth streets. Gerding & Hannah are not my agents.

BIRCH MUSSELMAN,
aug5 d6 Manufacturer of the Big Bone.

Coal Tar and Coke

For sale at Gas Works. Address
H. J. JOHNS, President
Coal, Gaslight and Coke Co., Columbus, Ind.
jy18 d3m

Notice.

Headquarters Webb Encampment, No. 2, Louisville, Ky.

A certificate of three shares of the stock of the Bank of Kentucky, issued to Thomas Bullitt, assignor, to Mrs. Ann Bullitt, assignment, was, upon the death of said Baxter, lost or destroyed, and after diligent search cannot be found. Application will be made to the undersigned will apply, on the third Saturday in October, 1871, to the Bank of Kentucky for the issue of a new certificate to Webb Encampment, and are called upon to show cause why the same should not be issued.

H. C. Hickens,
Eminent Commander Webb Commandery, No. 2.
April 18, 1871- ap19 We&Frtf

Chemicals.

5,000 OZS Quinine;
500 ozs Sulph. Morphine;
100 lbs Carbolic Acid, best brands;
25 lbs Santonin;
1,000 ozs Nit. Silver;
50 lbs Sub Nitrate Bismuth;
50 lbs Hydrate of Chloral, best brands;
300 lbs Chlorodyne.

For sale by Arthur Peter & Co.,
mh2 eodtf Wholesale Druggists, 272 Main st.

Drugs.

100 LBS Gum Myrrh, 1st quality;
3 cases Gum Arabic;
200 lbs Pow'd Rhubarb;
100 lbs Pow'd Jalap;

For sale by Arthur Peter & Co.,
mh2 eodtf Wholesale Druggists, 272 Main st.

Specialties.

Depot for Grimault's & Rigaud's French Preparations.
Depot for Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s Preparations.
Depot for Wright & Co.'s "
Depot for Tilden & Co.'s "
Depot for Fougera's Nutritive "

Arthur Peter & Co.,
mh2 eodtf Wholesale Druggists, 272 Main st.

EDUCATIONAL.

Kentucky High School, Frankfort, Ky.

E. M. Murch, A. M., Principal.

The second session of this institution will begin on Monday, September 4th, 1871. Tuition—For boys, $100 per session of 10 months; for girls, $75 per session of 10 months, payable half yearly in advance. Board of Managers—John Walcutt, H. I. Todd, Grant Green, Thomas Bodmann, A. G. Hodges, W. Linden, B. B. Sayre, W. J. Chinn, E. H. Taylor, Jr. It is the intention of the Board of Managers and incorporators of the school, among whom are many of the first citizens of Frankfort and Franklin county, to make it equal in all respects to any in the country. Teachers of the highest order of talents and skill, as instructors, will have charge of the several departments. Superior accommodations will be provided for pupils from a distance. Board, including washing, with the best private families, if desired, at five to six dollars per week, or from $200 to $240 per session of ten months. All applications for admission must be made to the treasurer. Further information may be obtained by addressing the President, or any one of the Board of Managers.

E. H. TAYLOR, Jr., President.
au9 d1m Grant Green, Treasurer.

Presentation Academy,

161 FIFTH STREET, between Green and Walnut. Conducted by the Sisters of Charity from Nazareth. Will be re-opened on Monday, August 21, 1871. au9 d15

Civil and Mechanical Engineering, at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. A higher and more practical Course of Instruction than is offered by any of the associations established elsewhere in this country. Reopens Sept. 20th. For the Annual Register, containing Improved Course of Study, and full particulars, apply to Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

Georgetown College and Female Seminary.

The next scholastic year of these institutions will open September 6th with a full corps of competent instructors. For catalogues containing course of study, terms, &c., address Prof. D. THOMAS or Prof. J. J. RUCKER, Georgetown, Ky. au4 d1m

Cecilian College--Male,

In the country, on the K. & P. R. R. Board, tuition, washing, fuel, lights, per 10 weeks, $160. Cecilian P. O., Hardin Co., Ky.

au4 d&wex8u

The Louisville Female College

Will resume on Monday, September 4, 1871. This is a chartered institution, with a well appointed young ladies' college, where the healthiness of the location is unsurpassed, and where young ladies are made to feel at home, and where everything essential to a thorough and accomplished education is afforded by learned and experienced educators at moderate charges, varying from $50 to $100 per session of twenty weeks. The tuition board includes instruction in all the branches of the entire course except music, drawing, and the modern languages, which are extra. For catalogues address

Rev. S. Prettyman, A. M., President.
au2 We&Su1m

PATAPSCO FEMALE INSTITUTE,

Near Baltimore, Md.

This Institute has been in operation for thirty years, and enjoys a national reputation. With the number of pupils limited to

HOTTENTOTS SEEN GATHERING BUCHU LEAVES AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE FOR H. T. HELMBOLD.

BUCHU.

[From Dispensatory of the United States.]

DIOSMA CRENATA, BUCHU LEAVES.

PROPERTIES—Their odor is strong, diffusive and somewhat aromatic; their taste bitterish and analogous to mint.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES AND USES—Buchu leaves are gently stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the urinary organs.

They are given in complaints of the urinary organs, such as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, Disease of the Prostate Gland, and Retention or Incontinence of Urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. The remedy has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections and Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is used by persons from the ages of 18 to 25, and from 35 to 55, or in the decline or change of life; after Confinement or Labor Pains; Bed-wetting in children.

In affections peculiar to Females, the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous State of the Uterus.

DISEASES OF THE BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS—This medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous depositions and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU—has cured every case of Diabetes in which it has been given. Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder and Inflammation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick-dust deposit and Mucous or Milky Discharges, and for enfeebled and delicate constitutions of both sexes, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruption on the Face, Pallid Countenance, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, etc.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is Diuretic and Blood-purifying, and cures all diseases arising from habits of dissipation, excesses and imprudences in life, impurities of the blood, etc., superseding copaiba in affections for which it is used, in connection with HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH.

Beware of counterfeits. Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other.

Describe symptoms in all communications.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,

The Great Blood Purifier and Beautifier of the Complexion.

Helmbold's Extract Sarsaparilla

will radically exterminate from the system Scrofula, Syphilis, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Sore Eyes, Sore Legs, Sore Mouth, Sore Head, Bronchitis, Skin Diseases, Salt Rheum, Cankers, Runnings from the Ear, White Swellings, Tumors, Cancerous Affections, Nodes, Rickets, Glandular Swellings, Night Sweats, Rash, Tetter, Humors of all kinds, Chronic Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, and all diseases that have been established in the system for years.

Being prepared expressly for the above complaints, its blood-purifying properties are greater than any other preparation of Sarsaparilla. It gives the complexion a clear and healthy color, and restores the patient to a state of health and purity. For purifying the blood, removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Erysipelas, and all Scaly Eruptions of the Skin, and beautifying the complexion.

HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS

The most reliable PURGATIVE and CATHARTIC known, superseding Salts, Magnesia, etc., in Sick or Nervous Headache, Jaundice, Indigestion, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Liver Complaints, General Debility, etc. No nausea, no griping pains, but mild, pleasant, and safe in operation.

The CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS are purely vegetable, being composed of Catawba Grape Juice and Fluid Extract Rhubarb.

Beware of those cheap patent pills, carelessly prepared by inexperienced persons, vended in wooden boxes, most of which contain either calomel, mercury, or other deleterious drugs.

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Health, Pleasure, and Comfort.

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jy21 dtf ISAAC SHELBY, Jr., Proprietor.

PAROQUET SPRINGS.

THIS justly celebrated property having been purchased by a Louisville company, has been improved and embellished until it is now equal to any watering place in the country.

A large two-story hotel, containing capacious dining and the largest and most elegant ballrooms in the State, with large and well-ventilated sleeping apartments, sufficient to accommodate five hundred guests, with upper and lower porches extending around the entire building, will be opened for the reception of guests on the 15th of July.

The grounds, containing over one hundred acres, amply shaded with beautiful forest trees, which are neatly trimmed, form a charming rustic plateau, which no other resort in the country can claim.

The medical properties of this water are unsurpassed, the sulphur well being one of the largest and strongest on the continent.

Salt river, near these springs, furnishes ready facilities for aquatic sports, the fishing being equal to any in the State. Elegant new boats are furnished for the use of guests.

The best roads offer every inducement for driving and riding. Billiards, ten-pins, swings, croquet, and all other innocent amusements will be furnished. One of the best brass and string bands will be in attendance during the season.

Paroquet Springs are situated eighteen miles from Louisville, on the main stem of L. & N. R. R., and is the most accessible resort in the State. It is the only place where the pleasure of a summer resort can be had without interfering with business, as the merchant, mechanic and clerk can leave the hot, dusty city in the evening, and return refreshed to the city in the morning.

jy29 d1m L. H. FITZHUGH, Sup't.

Mammoth Cave and Glasgow Junction.

THE PROCTER HOUSE, at Glasgow Junction (late the "Old Bell Tavern"), has been rebuilt and fitted up in good style. The grounds cover six acres, with shade trees and beautiful lawns, where guests will be made as comfortable as any place in the country. The proprietor tenders his thanks to the traveling community for former favors, and solicits their patronage for the future, with assurances that they shall have no cause to complain. Glasgow Junction is three miles the nearest station to Mammoth Cave than any other on the L. & N. R. R., and the best road to Mammoth Cave. GEO. M. PROCTER,

je8 deod3m* Proprietor.

Glasgow Junction and Mammoth Cave Stage Line.

FIRST-CLASS COACHES, spring coaches, and other conveyances, will be in readiness upon the arrival of all daily trains to convey passengers to and from the cave, to suit parties. Polite drivers, beautiful scenery, and an abundance of good water on the route. Seven and a half miles to the cave, and three miles the nearest route, over the best road ever made to the cave.

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LADIES, ATTENTION!

JUST RECEIVED A FULL STOCK OF

Embroidered Edgings and Insertions; Real and Imitation Lace Collars and Sleeves; Chemisettes; Corsets; Embroidered Collars and Cuffs; Marseilles Braids and Cotton Fringes; Alexandre Kid Gloves at $1 at

CHAS. F. RAUCHFUSS'

je29 Cheap Lace Store, 103½ Fourth st.

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Bill Heads, $8 to $9 per ream.
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Business Cards, $3 to $5 per 1,000.
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Dodgers, $1 per 1,000 in large orders.

Posters, Programmes, Store Bills, Envelopes, Bills Lading, Blank Checks, Notes, in fact everything in the way of Printing, at correspondingly low prices. Call and examine specimens before ordering elsewhere.

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WITHERSPOON & MOORE,
Attorneys-at-Law,
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

☞ Special attention given to collecting. References—Hays, Cross & Co., Snoddy & Parish, R. A. Robinson & Co., S. Ulman & Co., J. M. Robinson & Co., Platt & Allen. jy18 d3m

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, R. T. DURRETT, C. M. BRIGGS.
Late Governor of Ky.

BRAMLETTE, DURRETT & BRIGGS,
Attorneys & Counselors at Law,

Office at 105 east side Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson streets,

Louisville..........Kentucky.

THE above law firm, composed of ex-Governor Thomas E. Bramlette, R. T. Durrett, and C. M. Briggs, will practice in the following-named courts in Louisville: the Louisville Chancery Court, the Jefferson Court of Common Pleas, the Jefferson Circuit Court, the Jefferson County Court, the Louisville City Court, the United States Circuit Court, and the United States District Court, in which last-named Court all matters in bankruptcy are adjudicated. They will also give particular attention to cases in the Court of Appeals at Frankfort, Ky.

Special arrangements have been made for the collection of debts not only in Louisville, but throughout Kentucky, Tennessee, and other Southern States. With reliable correspondents, selected with the utmost care from among the best lawyers at all points for which business is undertaken, speedy collections and prompt remittances are assured.

We have moved our office to No. 105, on the east side of Fifth street, nearly opposite to the Court-house. ja1 dtf

DRY GOODS.

Lusters, &c.

150 PCS Red Letter, Pure Mohair Lusters;
50 pcs Raven Black do do do;
200 do Demi-mohair do do;
200 do Mary Stuart make do;
500 do Black Alpacas;
50 do White do;
50 do Pink, Blue and Green Alpacas;
300 do Plain Colored do;
5 cases ¾ Black and Colored do;
3 do do do do Alpacas, Corded.

Just received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
au6 70 and 72 Sixth st., Louisville, Ky.

All-Wool Delaines.

300 PCS Bonjour's Delaines.
Just received and for sale by
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Bombazine.

25 PCS Black Bombazine.
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Bleached and Brown Sheetings.

40 CASES 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4, and 10-4 Bleached Sheetings;
10 cases Brown Sheetings.
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Cambrics and Drills.

25 CASES Paper Cambrics;
15 cases do;
10 do Colored Corset Drills;
5 do White do do;
3 do Silesias;
20 bales Brown Drills.
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DEALERS IN
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BUSINESS CARDS.

CEMETERIES, GARDENS, AND PLEASURE GROUNDS handsomely designed and laid out by BENJ. GROVE, Cemetery Engineer, 26th street. jy20 d3m*

LOUISVILLE MALT-HOUSE, 21 and 23, Sixth st., bet. Main and river. STEIN & DOERN, proprietors.

LANE DAVID—Sheet-iron worker, 473 & 475 Main st., north side, between Twelfth and Thirteenth.

COURIER-JOURNAL

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUG. 9, '71.

SMALL TALK.

HARLAN would sell his 150 votes for $1 50.

HARLAN'S 150 speeches did not make for him 150 votes.

I. N. BUTLER has commenced to write for Tilton's Golden Age.

$1 50 for Harlan's 150 would be a dollar and a half too much.

VIRGINIA has a spiritualist candidate for President, but he doesn't stand the ghost of a chance.

AN economical Minnesotian remains unmarried because he couldn't get a license for "four shillings."

POLITICAL speeches have ceased to be effective as dispersers of "the cohorts of error and despotism."

The man who inflicts one hundred and fifty political speeches upon an already suffering people deserves the fate of Harlan every day in the year.

THEY reduce Democratic majorities in Frankfort by shooting the Democrats. They reduce Republican majorities with Harlan's speeches.

HARLAN'S 150 together with the Louisville Commercial's "Condensed Letters from Correspondents," are the interesting relics of the campaign.

FIVE thousand seven hundred men make broom-handles. Statistics showing the number of men that have other experience with b. h.'s would be interesting.

GEN. HARLAN, in cold blood, inflicted upon the unhappy people of Kentucky one hundred and fifty political speeches, and then had the coolness to ask them to elect him Governor.

THE Louisville Commercial's head-lines yesterday said: "Riots at Frankfort, Lexington, and Paris." "Several Persons Killed and Wounded." "A Glorious Day's Work." The Commercial is even more cold-blooded than "Gennel" Harlan's 150.

AN elephant in India, recently, while crossing a river, seized a Bullun Burdar of the Chowdree of Sulleempore, and held him under the water till he was drowned. Our reporter could not learn the name of the unfortunate man, but it has since been ascertained that he belonged to the wedding party of the Baboo of Teekaree.

FROM Wyoming: "Recently six married ladies and as many gentlemen were empanelled upon a murder case, and it became necessary to lock them up all night. Three of the husbands stormed and raved at the judge, and a half dozen children made the court-house ring with their cries. The uproar continued until the jury was placed under lock and key."

THE World says: "For a day or two past the leading sensation on Broadway, near Bleecker street, has been the placing of plate-glass in the windows of a new store. A competent calculator who watched the proceedings states that in two days thirty thousand people witnessed the operation. Of these seventeen thousand betted that the glass would break before the job was finished. Ten thousand betted that it wouldn't, and the other three thousand merely passed on with the casual remark, 'You bet.'"

A PARIS paper, the Opinion Nationale, announces the death, from the effects of a pistol-shot wound, of Mr. Fisk, "the American nabob, worth $25,000,000." He was killed, it learns, while "witnessing, en curieux," the Orange demonstration. "His death is an immense loss for the progress of musical art in the United States," for he was the "impresario of Miss Nilsson, whom he attracted to America by a blank contract, which the diva filled up, she demanding and receiving $300,000 in gold for 100 representations."

THERE is a great variety of newspaper bores. The most fiendish and relentless of his class, however, is the superannuated Auger who picks up a paper somewhere and finds a "devilish good thing, that I haven't seen in your paper, and which perhaps you've overlooked; it's something you ought to have." Since the days of the first of these Augers, no one of them has ever found anything fit to be printed in any paper, and certainly nothing that ought to have a place in your paper. What he officiously offers has invariably been passed (as it should have been passed) by a scissors man who has grown bald and grey in the business of getting together interesting reading. Poor old Scissors grows balder and grayer whenever the finger-marks of the Selecting Auger are made visible in his good work, and if Scissors steps out in the hall a bit to ease his burdened soul with a quiet "swear," it is reasonable to suppose that a "tear from the Recording Angel will," etc.

ROYAL INFELICITIES.

Why Eugenie Went to Scotland—Napoleon's Intrigue with Marguerite Bellinger.

The following editorial from the London Times, on an incident in the private life of the ex-Emperor Napoleon, elicited a denial from the ex-Empress Eugenie that she ever contemplated divorce, as alleged therein:

"Toward the latter end of November, 1860, the Empress Eugenie startled the friends and enemies of the Bonaparte dynasty by a private visit to this country. Although the Emperor, made aware of her resolution at the eleventh hour, so far saved appearances as to be 'just in time' to see her off at the Northern Railway terminus, and although it was given out that the Empress' journey had no other object than to spend a few days with her former governess in Scotland, still there was something so sudden and clandestine in her departure and in her style of traveling that it could not fail at the time to give rise to every variety of report and conjecture. The members of the French Embassy in London, whom the telegraph acquainted with the Empress' movements, attended at an early hour to receive their sovereign's consort at any of the stations at which she might be expected to arrive. Somehow, the august traveler contrived to escape their attentions, and drove unrecognized, and accompanied only by one gentleman and two ladies of her suite, to Claridge's Hotel, whence, after a quiet saunter in Regent street, she proceeded by rail to Scotland, and was next heard of at Edinburgh, at Glasgow, and on the track of summer tourists in the Highlands. After a three weeks' stay, and a private visit to the Queen at Windsor, she reappeared at the Tuileries. One explanation ascribed the Imperial lady's visit to grief for the death of her sister, the Duchess of Alva; another to a longing, natural in one not born in the purple, to withdraw, for however short a period, from the weary monotony of her lofty station. But none of these seemed sufficient, and the supposition which obtained most public favor was that the flight of the Empress was the result of some storm in the Imperial household; and, as Eugenie was extremely devout, and at that moment the Emperor had just openly countenanced the Italian invasion of the Marches and Umbria, and was endeavoring to prevail on the Pope to consent to the loss of those provinces, it was surmised that husband and wife had quarreled about the Roman question. But there were, besides, shrewder newsmongers, who asserted that jealousy was at the bottom of the Imperial disagreement; that the Empress had taken umbrage at some indiscretion of her lord the Emperor, and had vowed not to go back to him, unless the cause of offense was removed.

"Whatever mystery might yet have hung upon that now almost forgotten episode in a wedded life which has been otherwise singularly free from domestic clouds has been unveiled by the sentence pronounced by the French Court of Cassation in favor of M. Devienne, the late first President of the Court of Paris. It seems now certain that the Emperor had really, sometime before that short breach of his domestic peace, succumbed to the fascinations of a young lady whose beauty was the theme of much conversation in the Paris world, and that the displeasure of the Empress was caused by the reports which reached her of the degree of intimacy existing between this lady and the Emperor, and of the consequences the connection had entailed, which could hardly fail to lead to some scandalous exposure. The happiness of the wife and the safety of the husband required something more than the removal of the rival. It was necessary to obtain from her a retraction of the assertions upon which she founded her claims, and upon the strength of which she threatened to bring the Emperor before a court of law. The Empress, generously giving up all idea of a divorce, and consenting to a reconciliation with her erring husband, exerted herself to extort from her rival a declaration to the effect that she had deceived the Emperor, and that their intercourse had no such results as she had led him to believe.

"We do not think that, out of France at least, people will greatly concern themselves about the part played by the Chief President of the Imperial Court in this delicate transaction. All the interest concentrates itself on one point, and that is the wholesome fear the Emperor Napoleon entertained as to the consequences of his indiscretion. He was at that time at the height of his popularity, for his Lombard campaign had won him the applause even of his enemies, while the annexation of Savoy and Nice had reconciled to him the advocates of a more strictly national policy. But a lawsuit such as his culpable attachment so nearly involved him in was more than even in all his might he would have ventured to face. His wife, though placable to the fault, would have been inexorable to its exposure, and peace could hardly have been made unless a means had been found to hush up the scandal. The Emperor's prospects for himself and his dynasty would have lost much of their brightness, and the nation which had condoned the *coup d'etat* and accepted personal rule would have murmured at domestic irregularities to which generally society shows only too much indulgence, but which the high rank of the offender would not have allowed it to ignore. In our age, when we place kings and princes above us, we expect them to be the best among us; and if they actually are not what we would have them, we insist, at least, on their seeming to be so."

☞ A new fly destroyer has been discovered. At Stafford, Connecticut, the other day, a dense swarm of bees flew into the front door of Mrs. Hodges, and after visiting every room in the house made a specially prolonged call in the kitchen. When the buzzing invaders withdrew, not a fly was to be seen in the house and for days afterward.

☞ Tobinskitawa, Chippewa chief, was in Chicago, lately, and pronounced the weather "big hot."

LAURA FAIR'S LAST.

A Remarkable Interview With the California Murderess—Her Story of Her Crime.

"No Fear of Hanging."

[Herald San Francisco Letter.]

"There's my lady," mumbled the old crone, with something like a leer, and, suiting the action to the word, she rapidly turned a key in the great lock, swung the creaking door outward on its hinges, and without another word walked sullenly away. Thus left alone I looked hesitatingly into the cell, and by the slanting light from the unglazed, iron-barred dungeon window my eyes fell for the first time on

THE RECUMBENT FORM

of Laura D. Fair. A clear, sweet voice said, "Come in, sir," and I forthwith entered the abode of the felon-condemned woman.

"It is not usual, sir," said Mrs. Fair, in a dignified tone of injured conciliation, "for gentlemen to be admitted without first having their cards sent up to me, but I presume they knew I was fit to receive visits, as a gentleman had just left here. Might I ask your name?"

During the delivery of this mild reproof, which slightly flushed her cheek, I took occasion to observe this

HEROINE OF A GREAT CRIME.

She was lying on a narrow bedstead of painted wood, and was habited in a cross-barred black and gray silk dress, only visible at the bosom, and fastened at the neck with a brooch in jet and gold. Over this was a loose tartan dressing wrapper, and over the skirt of this was thrown a black waterproof cloak, which concealed her feet. Her right hand was under her head, which rested on the snow-white pillow, over which her thin, curling sunset auburn locks fell somewhat tossed. They were parted in the center and unbraided, and ever and anon as they strayed over her broad, high forehead, they were pushed gently back by a delicate, small, thin hand. You could not say she was beautiful. Her figure, as well as it could be seen under her heavy wrapper, was rather

LENDER, THOUGH PERHAPS WELL SHAPED.

The neck was long and round, and as she raised herself for a moment showed that it supported a well-balanced head and sloped gracefully into the lines of her shoulders. Then the face. What was there of the murderess in that? First your gaze met

A PAIR OF COLD, STEADY EYES

of clear dark blue. A trifle hard the look that dwelt in them, even while a smile was on the lips, that seemed to be fond of dropping at the corners into something between a sneer and a pout. The nose was gently aquiline and sensitive as a war-horse at the nostrils; the jaws were rounded, but not fleshy, and, in fine, from the rounded chin to the forehead there was an expression more of well-hidden, all-watching intrigue and rare and latent boldness than of positive aggressive badness, and nothing of what it is vulgarly supposed.

MY IGNORANCE OF THE ETIQUETTE

here must excuse me."

The face lighted up, and it appeared for a moment like a boudoir scene between a court beau and a reigning belle in the days of Louis Quatorze, so stilted and lavish were the courtesies interchanged. Inviting me with a graceful wave of the hand to be seated, I occupied

ONE OF THE TWO CHAIRS

in the cell, and for the first time looked around me. The cell was perhaps ten feet by twelve. There were a toilet-table and a bureau, surmounted by a mirror, which, in addition to the bed and two chairs, formed the furniture of the apartment. Across the barred window was hung a prison blanket, now looped up curtainwise. Naturally my question was as to her treatment and how she bore it.

A MURDERESS SHOULD APPEAR,

yet as our interview progressed there peeped out from time to time such an occasional shadow of mental thunder cloud as showed the lightnings not to be far off.

"Certainly, madam," I answered, and thereupon I handed her a card with my simple entry on it.

"You are from the East?" and the hard eyes took me in at a glance.

"Yes, madam, I am from New York, and, having felt much interested in your case, took the liberty of calling upon you. I confess to being somewhat confused at finding myself here without first having sent my card, but

"I am as well off as I can be here," she said. "I wish to be let return to the room I occupied before the verdict; they won't let me go there just for spite, I think. You see you don't understand things here, sir.

EVERYTHING HERE IS POLITICS.

"The sheriff is in some trouble about his renomination. If he gets it it will depend on whether my friends or 'the other side,' as the chief of police calls it, have the most influence. If my friends have then I will be removed. If he does not get the renomination, he of course will not care how he treats me."

"You spoke of the other side. What does that mean?"

"Well, it is really a fact that there are

BUT TWO PARTIES HERE

now—one a Fair party, the other a Crittenden party. You have read, of course, of the assault on this friend of mine, Mrs. Higbee—a most fiendish thing, and all because she was my friend. She was given notice that unless she gave me up 'she would be sent asleep' on the 12th of July. She was assaulted, sir, at night, on leaving my mother's house on Kearney street, by a man who had concealed himself in the passage, and now, although the woman was for some time at the point of death, the papers say that it is all a sham, and that she has not been hurt at all. Fancy that the authorities here wished to authorize two physicians to be sent to examine her, because, as the Chief of Police said, 'the other side' should have a show. Oh, it is too ridiculous!"

"It would seem, then, that you were of the first political importance in the State?"

"Yes, indeed, it would appear so." This was said laughing, and at its conclusion she

BURIED HER FACE IN THE PILLOW

in an ecstacy of merriment.

"Madam," I said, "the verdict in your case took a great many in the East by surprise."

This remark sent a slight flush of angry shade over the smiling face, and in an instant she was all earnestness and emphasis. As she continued to dilate on her wrong she was really eloquent, and her voice, always fully under her command, seemed more silvery than ever. As she would lay down some position, or announce a shrewd guess, there would be a slight closing of the hard, bright eyes, till their sharp glance seemed to cut its way to the heart of the mystery she was essaying to solve.

"You say well, sir. It took you in the East by surprise; but, although it astonished a great many people here too, the whole thing was plain to any one who was as deep in the knowledge of the workings of the trial as I was."

"To what do you attribute it, then? Many have thought that it was a sop to the tide of public passions at the hour, and compare it with the action in the case of the notorious McFarland."

"Ha! that is a mistake. The public

DID NOT WISH TO SEE ME HANGED.

No, sir. It was all settled and paid for beforehand. In the first place the papers were all bought up so that they would publish nothing, even at the trial, that would have been of service to me. They published Lyrnes' (the Attorney General's) speech in full, but left out the most telling part of my counsel's. The very jury I believe to have been bought up. The bar were all against me, and the Judge is a candidate for re-election, and, of course, he was dead against me in all his rulings. Why, the Pacific Club subscribed $20,000 to hunt me down, and engaged counsel to help the Attorney General lest the poor man should weaken at his work. This was what I had to fight. Ah! it was a bitter struggle with the

BANK OF CALIFORNIA AGAINST ME."

"Your defense must have cost you a great deal?"

"Why, it has all but beggared me. That is another point on which I have been misrepresented—my wealth. It was only $40,000—ten feet of Savage stock at $4,000 a foot. The papers doubted it. They said, too, that he (Mr. Crittenden, you know) had bought it for me—another libel; for the whole transaction could be traced at the broker's who made the purchases."

This first personal

ALLUSION TO THE MAN SHE HAD SLAIN

was made without any emphasis or emotion other than that of mere explanation.

"Sir," she continued, "so deep is the feeling of corruption around me that many suggest doubts of my own counsels' fidelity. They certainly missed many points in my favor."

"That would be a very uncomfortable doubt if you entertained it."

"I did not say that I do. It is what some of my friends say."

"They say, I fear, a great deal more than is good for you."

"Well, they are so kind to me. If it had not been for them I believe I should have been dead long ago. I have some dear spirits who come here and read to me day after day, and minister to my every want."

"You have yourself a mine of strength of mind which holds you up more, I fancy."

"Yes; my spirit has

NOT BEEN ALL BROKEN.

Yet I have suffered terribly; no one will ever know how much; for in addition to all the torture of persecution, was my terrible sorrow that he was not here to defend me."

"You loved Mr. Crittenden?"

"Ah! indeed I did, and he loved me, too. Why should I kill a man I loved like him? His wife did not love him; he did not love his wife. Why did she not come to me in Virginia City and beg of me to turn his affection to her? I answered that

I COULD NOT MAKE HIM LOVE HER.

And yet she went on the stand and lied, to save her respectability, of course. After my return from Havana she came to me again, and asked me what brought me back here, just as if I had not a right to come. I answered that Mr. Crittenden had sent for me. He told me to say this in the hope that she might be induced to take out the divorce that he was wishing for. She was startled when I told her of Crittenden's sending for me. 'Do you know,' said she, 'that you are

BOTH GOING TO HELL?'

'What do you mean?' I said. 'You are committing adultery,' she answered. I then told her that I knew she had not loved her husband when she married him. She admitted this, but said, 'I love the father of my children now.' 'Then,' said I, 'madam,

YOUR BIBLE TEACHES YOU

that marriages are made in heaven, and yet you confess that when you swore at the altar that you loved that man you lied. Who do you call the adulteress? That which I am doing is no adultery; for I love Mr. Crittenden and he loves me.' I then proposed to give him up if she could only just get one little line from him, telling me to go away. That would show how much I loved him, as I would sacrifice myself for his happiness, if necessary. She could not get that line, sir. I then asked her if she would give him up on the same condition. Her answer was, 'I would see him dead first.' Then I turned upon her and told her the story from

DON QUIXOTE ABOUT SANCO PANZA

(her authorities got mixed, as will be seen in her confusion of the story of Solomon's wisdom with the romance of Cervantes), where the two women, each claiming to be the mother of a child, and where the child is ordered to be cut in two, the true mother cries out, 'Give it to her.' Did not this, sir, show who loved him most? She would not understand, although she knew he did not care for her."

"Did Mr. Crittenden really want a divorce?"

"Certainly. He would have procured it long before had it not been for his monetary difficulties. He did not wish to

LEAVE HIS CHILDREN BEGGARS.

That was all that restrained him. I was annoyed for a long time by his friends on this subject. I said to them all, if you get Mr. Crittenden's written request for me to go away, I shall never be seen here again; but they could not, and, more than that, he told me himself that if I ever should go away, he would blow his brains out."

"If he desired so much to be divorced, why did he send for his family from the East?"

"He did not send for them. He wrote his wife repeatedly

NOT TO COME HOME,

but she had received some money, a bequest, and came in spite of him. When I learned this I became very excited, and asked him if he was going to live with her. He said he was not. That he would take his meals with them for appearance sake, but that was all. To make sure I made him take a room in the house with me, which was beside my own, so that I could see by the ventilator whether he came home every night. He took the room, and so far all was perfectly understood between us."

THE TWO WATCHERS.

"Do you think he had no love for his wife?"

"No, sir. Well, I remember here in San Francisco his wife and I had rooms next each other in a hotel. I did this to please him. "Mr. Crittenden told me that he never went near her, and this was true, for he had a room at the top of the house, and I staid up there three whole nights watching if he should go there. Of course he could not come to my room, for she was watching, too."

"And thus both of you lost your rest?"

"Yes;" and she laughed as before, and buried her face in the pillow.

"But you aver that he did not want her home."

"He did not (sharply). I told him how it distressed me, and he said he would show me that he never went near his wife, except to preserve outward appearances, so long as she was his wife. I told him that the thought almost maddened me of his going down there and perhaps kissing his wife, and then returning to me with

THAT KISS UPON HIS LIPS.

He said he would not kiss her, and I was satisfied. He told me this in the morning, and that he would go over to Oakland to meet them on the arrival of the train from the East in the afternoon."

"What did you do?"

"I hardly know. I have no distinct recollection. We were in the habit of breakfasting together, but although I went out alone I do not remember eating anything that day. I returned to the house in the afternoon,

JADED-OUT FROM WALKING,

I know not where, and dragged myself up stairs by the banisters. This the landlady of the house told in evidence. About four o'clock I put on my hat and waterproof, and was just about going out, with the intention of crossing to see the meeting between them, and see whether he would kiss her or not. Just as I was dressing he came in, and, after attempting to take me by the hand, asked me where I was going. I said I was going to dinner. This surprised him, as he knew six o'clock was our usual dinner hour. He again assured me all would be right, and we parted friends. Now, I ask you, what cause had I to kill that man?"

NONE.

"What followed afterwards only comes to me in glimmers—a bit here and a bit there like. I have no recollection of going on the boat. It was dark, and I did not even see the meeting. I was standing near the door of the cabin when I was startled by the sound of her voice—it is a peculiarly disagreeable one. She passed as close to me as you are. A dizziness came over me then, and I stretched out my hand, which touched something cold and wet—the window of the cabin, I think, it must have been. This, as to a person in my then state of mind, appeared to suggest to me, curiously, that I had no gloves on."

"What did you do then?"

"I put my hand in my pocket (this is my theory, for nothing is distinct), as if to get my gloves, and I think I

MUST THEN HAVE FELT THE PISTOL.

"Anything of what followed I cannot recall. I remember of hearing one loud voice calling, of seeing a sea of faces, and that is all."

The face of the woman was flushed during this thrilling recital, and as she reached the last word, she let her head fall on the pillow and took a long, deep breath. After a pause, I asked:

"What do you think of your prospects?"

"I am hopeful. My appeal will not be heard until after the elections. There will then be new judges, and my case will be sent over until January, and may not then be reached until March; so that I have a long, weary time before me."

"The opinion, even among your bitterest enemies, appears to be against carrying out the full sentence."

"Ah! (smiling bitterly)

I HAVE NO FEAR OF BEING HANGED.

At the worst a woman always has means to take away her own life."

"If your sentence were commuted?"

"I should prefer to die. I have a lovely little girl, sir. If I were in prison for five or six years it would be a perpetual source of shame to her. She could not leave the country, for she would wish to be near me. Whereas, if I were dead, my mother could take her away and she would soon be able to forget me.

THE GRAVE BURIES LOVE OFTEN

along with the clay."

She seemed much affected while saying this, but rallied soon after to say that her love seemed dying, too, for the man who had loved her so well. She would not harm a hair of those who had a drop of his blood in their veins, but they were persecuting her so now that she was greatly changed. She thought it would be better for the world if she had been cleared on the trial. It would teach men that they could not play fast and loose, although her action was

THAT OF A MAD WOMAN.

Mr. Crittenden was a strong-minded man, and yet, while stating this, it was declared at the trial that Mrs. Fair could "twist him round her finger." "What absurdity! I hope, sir, that when you go East you will do what you can in letting people know what you have seen. Here they are bought up,

PRESS, BAR, AND ALL,

and you cannot form a just opinion, because you are not thoroughly informed."

Thus ended a remarkable interview with as remarkable a woman as ever had the terrible sentence of a felon's death upon the gallows passed upon her, and over whom its baleful shadow still hangs.

THE FRANKFORT RIOT.

Bad Conduct of the Blacks—Two Whites Killed and Several Wounded.

[From the Frankfort Yeoman, Aug. 8.]

It becomes our duty to announce another set of riot and bloodshed at the hands of the negro element in this city. Less than a year ago we gave details of a similar outrage upon the laws of the State, with its attendant consequences of death and bloodshed, and we hoped then, for the sake of a civilized people, as well as for the good future of the half-civilized black, that it would never be our province to write the incidents of a like occurrence; but much as we shrink from a rehearsal of the scenes of yesterday, it is our bounden duty to make them public, and we do not hesitate at the compliance. No longer ago than last week this community was shocked by the details of a most brutal ravishment of a white woman by a negro, and though there was an uppermost desire in the breasts of all citizens of the community to offer the immediate punishment of a rope to the scoundrel, a disposition to uphold the laws and let the courts take action was greater than the desire for vengeance. The negro is yet in jail, unmolested, awaiting the slow action of justice.

This is only one instance of the forbearance shown by the good citizens of Frankfort towards the negro, and of their disposition to allay all cause of an open rupture between the races; but yesterday, if possible, the whites were more tolerant than they have ever been before—taking insult after insult and threat after threat from the blacks at the polls, without showing the slightest disposition to encourage a collision, and doing all in their power to avoid it.

At the court-house precinct there was at no time during the day any disturbance, there being very few about the polls and the voting going on smoothly all day, notwithstanding there were a hundred or more votes polled than at any previous election ever held in Frankfort.

But at the market-house precinct, at which the negroes constituted about half of the voters, it was different, the negroes crowding the polls from the hour of their opening, and evincing a defiant and threatening temper. Notwithstanding this, the day progressed without any serious difficulty, the most noticeable being an assault by a number of Radical negroes upon another because he had voted the Democratic ticket. As the hour for closing the polls approached, the crowd near the polls increased, and when the clock struck seven the voting closed amid the congratulations of all peaceably-disposed citizens that there had been no collision. Then there began cheering by both sides for their candidates, the negroes arranging themselves on the north side of the railroad track, which runs on Market street, and the whites, without regard to party, being on the south side, and principally on the corner nearest the market-house. About this time the train from Louisville arrived, passing between the two crowds, and almost immediately after it passed, without provocation from the whites, firing was begun by the negroes upon the more thickly crowded whites. A scene of great excitement ensued, the whites being apparently taken by surprise, but but few firing pistols in return, while a heavy fire was delivered from the opposite side. Among the first shots fired two took fatal effect—one upon Captain William D. Gilmore, and the other upon Mr. Silas N. Bishop, a middle-aged citizen, who were a few feet from him, both being shot near the region of the heart, and killed instantly. Neither was armed, Mr. Gilmore having gone to the scene but a short time before, and having been conspicuous in his efforts to prevent any disturbance. Mr. Bishop, at the time, was passing towards the depot. Policemen Jerry Lee received a flesh wound in the leg, as did also Dick Leonard. A number were also injured more or less by stones, which were also freely plied by the negroes. Of the latter party, the only casualty we heard of was the wounding of a mulatto named Henry Washington, one of the leaders, who received a severe if not mortal shot in the left eye and one just below the groin.

While the firing was in progress Captain Thompson's company of militia was called out by the ringing of the court-house bell, and the disturbance ceased at once, the whole time of its duration not exceeding ten minutes. The company was continued under arms by order of the Mayor, and no further trouble ensued.

The occurrence has caused intense feeling in the community. Particularly is this the case with regard to the death of Captain Gilmore, who was universally beloved. He was a clerk in the Auditor's office, having come from Lexington, which was his home, about a year ago, to fill that position. His remains will be taken to Lexington to-day in charge of a Masonic escort, he having been a member of that body. Mr. Bishop leaves a wife and family in this city, who have the sympathies of all in their sudden affliction.

☞ The heavy guns now made in England, it is reported, will do great execution. An 11-inch gun tried recently at Shoeburyness, was loaded with pebble powder and a ball, weighing 530 pounds, was fired against a target representing the side of a ship. The projectile, it is stated, was sent clean through thirteen inches of iron, twelve inches of teak, and an inner skin of iron an inch and a half thick. The trial, it is argued, shows that the heavy armor of the new English monitor Devastation could be pierced by the projectiles fired from guns similar to those which she carries.

☞ A farmer cured a balky horse in the town of Eden, Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin. He hitched a pair of cattle to a log-chain around the horse's neck, and prevailed on 'em to lean a few tons weight on the yoke. The horse didn't start, but his head came out by the roots. The hide, a set of shoes and a lunch for the crows are all that is left of the undocile steed.

☞ In Washington city, during a storm, a young lady was struck by lightning and rendered speechless. Several physicians have called, but they have failed to relieve her to any extent. She writes that she suffers no pain whatever, but cannot speak a word.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE COURIER-JOURNAL, }
TUESDAY EVENING, August 8. }

The inactivity in our mercantile circles permits our merchants to get on without much money, for they are not called upon to handle large amounts of goods, and the crops have not yet come into market; so no demand comes from that quarter; hence there is no large drain upon the supply of currency, and money remains easy at 8 to 12 per cent.

EXCHANGE—Is quiet at par buying and 1-10 premium selling.

GOLD—Changes very little. It opened at 112⅜, and closed at the same, after touching 112¼.

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	111¾	112¼
Silver halves and quarters	106	108
Silver dimes	103	105

GOVERNMENT BONDS—Have advanced a little, but the transactions in this market are not worthy of mention.

Coupons of 1881	116 @117
" " 1862	113¾@114¼
" " 1864	112¾@113½
" " 1865	113⅛@114¼
" " 1865 (new)	111¾@112½
" " 1867	112⅝@113¼
" " 1868	112⅝@113¼
Ten-forties	112⅝@113⅜
Currency 6s	113¼@114½

The following quotations will show the course of the New York market during the past three days:

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Adv.	Dec.
Coupons, '61	116⅜	116⅝	117	⅜	..
" '62	114⅛	114⅛	114¼	⅛	..
" '64	113¼	113⅜	113½	⅛	..
" '65	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	⅜	..
" '65 (new)	112¼	112⅝	112⅜	..	..
" '67	113¼	113⅜	113⅜	⅛	..
" '68	113¼	113⅛	113⅜	⅜	..
10-40 coupons	113¼	113¼	113⅜	⅛	..
Currency 6s	113⅜	141½	114¼	⅜	..

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS—Have been very inactive to-day. Buyers are hard to please, and the assortment is very slim. Nashville is firm and rather scarce at 73@73½. City bonds are ready sale, but very few offering. There is some call for first-mortgage Short-line bonds and first-mortgage Jeffersonville.

Finance and Trade.

The volume of the general distributive trade is about a fair average for this period of the year, while the export trade in the principal staples, except cotton, is above the average. The outward movement of wheat and corn to Europe is especially brisk, the weekly shipments for some time past having averaged upwards of a million bushels. This heavy movement of cereals, together with the shipments of petroleum, lard, cheese, bacon, tobacco, naval stores, &c., has absorbed the great bulk of the available off-shore tonnage, and enhanced the rates of freight from fifty to seventy-five per cent. over those current during the early part of the summer. The earnings of vessels are now moderately remunerative, and, with the promise of a continued good export trade and a light tonnage supply, the indications would seem to point to the continuance of comparatively good times for ship-owners and a healthy condition of our foreign exchanges. The shipments of specie thus far during the year have been unusually large, but with the present healthy condition of our export trade in products, and the probable early revival of cotton shipments on a large scale, the treasure movement to Europe during the remainder of the year is likely to be very moderate, particularly as the trans-Atlantic money markets continue remarkably easy, and American bonds, national and corporate, are increasing in favor among European capitalists. The grain crops of the country, except Indian corn, have been secured, and if the yield of wheat is not so large as in some previous years, it is certainly ample enough to leave, with the remnant of the old crop, nearly or quite an average surplus for exportation. Of Indian corn, the crop will unquestionably be the largest ever vouchsafed by kind Providence. The minor cereal and root crops, too, are abundant, while the cotton crop has improved considerably during the past month. Thus, with peace and plenty, an easy money market and steady gold during the autumn months all but assured, the essential elements of a good fall trade are not wanting. The supply of currency continues so far in excess of the wants of current trade, that the rates remain 3@4 per cent. on call, and 5@7 per cent. discount of short prime mercantile paper. There is very little variation in the rates of foreign exchange, though, at the close, the market is a little weak. As regards the leading domestic staples, prices are for the most part weak and lower. Cotton, breadstuffs, petroleum and provisions are generally lower. Pork is now lower than it has been in twenty years, and yet speculators are shy of it, owing to the prospect of another great crop. The dry goods and hardware trades are opening auspiciously.—[New York Shipping List, 5th.

Visible Supply of Grain.

[Financial Chronicle of the 5th.]

The visible supply of grain, including stocks in store at the principal points of accumulation, and the amount in transit by rail and on lakes and on New York canals, July 29, 1871:

In store at	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.
New York	372,192	1,223,643	162,967	....
Albany	16,000	88,300	23,000	3,500
Buffalo	272,260	538,600	26,600	2,700
Chicago	607,705	1,406,929	460,842	41,848
Milwaukee	714,060			
Duluth	43,790			
Toledo..July 22	298,199	192,900	20,637	
Detroit	15,784	6,000	9,754	
Oswego	253,760	172,883		5,452
St. Louis	169,091	117,001	110,106	751
Boston		161,552	17,634	22,836
Toronto July 15	27,863	4,290	53,536	18,918
Montreal	186,925	14,513	2,350	
Philadelphia	95,000	180,000	50,000	3,030
Baltimore	90,000	90,000	45,000	1,300
Am'on N.Y. c'nls	396,745	2,174,883		
Rail shipments for week	148,030	218,444	193,156	9,136
Afloat on lakes	792,538	1,302,000	149,196	
Total in store and in transit,				
July 29, '71	4,509,875	7,001,748	1,225,328	112,691
do July 22, '71	4,935,734	7,288,326	630,385	22,187
*do July 30, '70	6,750,769	6,285,903	2,001,321	211,129
do July 15, '71	5,135,208	8,123,605	1,013,561	102,138
do July 8, '71	5,635,237	7,495,020	1,237,321	90,244

*Estimated.

Boston, Montreal, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Toronto not included.

New York Wool Market.

[Economist, 5th.]

The market presents few if any features of interest. All medium and low grades of wools, both domestic and foreign, adapted for clothing or carpet purposes, continue scarce, and being in lively request command extreme prices. Stocks of all grades in fact are very low in the hands of dealers for this season, which is a sure indication that the great bulk of the heavy receipts for the past five or six weeks has passed into the mills. The mills as a whole are thus pretty well stocked up with fine domestic wools; consequently these grades are less sought for and remain inactive, but they are held with confidence, in anticipation of enhanced prices later in the season, when they are likely to be sought after with more avidity.

Delaine and combing wools are in meager supply, and are held at extreme rates, the demand being in excess of supply.

Ohio and XX wool is in good request at 62½@63c, and No. 1 and X at 60c.

California spring wools continue in good demand for consumption at very full prices. We note sales of slightly burry to choice this week at from 37½c@40c, the latter very good.

Georgia and Kentucky wools are in good request, especially Kentucky combing, which commands high prices.

Texas wools arrive slowly, and being in light supply prices are firm. We quote sales within the range of 36½@42c. Oregon is not yet in supply, and all offering brings good prices. Of pulled wools there is but little old on sale, and lambs and shearlings are also in limited supply, and are eagerly sought after at extreme figures.

Foreign wools of all grades, but more particularly carpet descriptions, continue in lively demand, and being very scarce, all offering on the spot and to arrive meet with a ready sale at very full prices. Cape wools especially are active at about 40c, but anything choice will bring more money, if on the spot or close at hand. Mestiza is in good request at about 32½c for No. 1, the range being from 30@32½c; white No. 2 brings 28@30c, and Nos. 3 and 4 24@27c.

Buenos merino wools are scarce, and held at 31@37c, and very select 40c. Australian wools are in good request for manufacturing purposes, unwashed ranging in price at from 47@55c for the best grades.

The market on the whole is steady, but shows less excitement; while all low and medium grades are nevertheless in great request at very full prices.

Foreign Tobacco Markets.

[New York Tobacco Leaf.]

ANTWERP, July 15.

There is nothing new of any importance as regards North American tobacco. Rates remain firm. The sales were 121 hhds Kentucky, from first hands; there have been sold 250 bales Greek for export, at firm prices. We have received 937 bales from Bahia; 108 hhds 8 bales from New York; 21 hhds 93 bales from Bremen, and 88 hhds 64 bales from Hamburg.

BREMEN, July 14.

Our special correspondent writes as follows: With reference to my last report of the 7th inst., a lively business again has been transacted in Maryland and Kentucky tobacco. The sales are as follows: Kentucky, 50 hhds at 9¼ grts; 71 at 8¾ do; 18 at 8⅞ do; 62 on private terms; 63 at 7¾ grts; 34 at 9 do; 6 at 7 do; 115 at 9¼ do; 20 at 9½ do; 46 at 9¼ do; total, 485 hhds; to arrive, 38 hhds at 9¼ grts. On account of the market being without stocks of Maryland, the sales are restricted to lots to arrive, except 35 hhds at 10½ grts, and 50 hhds at the same prices, which were sold from the store. The following were sold to arrive: 55 hhds at 10¼ grts; 60 at 9¼ do; 20 at 10 do; 16 at 7¾ do; 30 at 9¼ do; 185 on private terms; total, 366 hhds. Virginia—Very little has been doing; but 25 hhds were disposed of at private terms. Bay—58 hhds were sold, of which 28 hhds brought 8¾ grts. Of stems, but 10 hhds were sold at 3 thlr. Stocks to-day: 19 hhds Bay, 126 hhds Ohio. Scrubs;—Maryland, 682 hhds Virginia; 3,149 hhds Kentucky, and 1,202 hhds stems.

LIVERPOOL, July 15.

Mr. F. W. Smythe, tobacco commission merchant, reports: During the past week there has been a moderate extent of business done here in strips and factory dried leaf with manufacturers and dealers at nominally unchanged prices. There has also been something done with exporters, but at lower rates, holders being desirous to close out old stocks before arrival of new shipments, in obedience to orders of owners in the States.

Fluctuations in Cotton Quotations.

We are frequently asked the reason or reasons for the present downward movement in cotton. So far as the operating influences can be traced we think they are reducible to about the following:

1. It is a rule almost without exception that after any rapid rise in prices there is a reaction. The causes inducing the rise are at such a time exaggerated in men's minds and thus exaggerated, their adverse result is discounted. For instance, if it is unfavorable crop reports which are influencing the market, the effect not only of what has happened but what will happen if there is no favorable change, is at once accepted as accomplished and prices are fixed on that basis. Or again if it is enlarged consumption that is the controlling influence, the fact that higher prices restrict consumption is for the moment lost sight of. Hence whatever may be the cause of the rise, after the fever abates a reaction is pretty sure to follow. Mindful of this as long ago as in our report of June 10 we stated that "we were nearing the point where other agencies must come into play and check further advance. * * * It is well not to discount too rapidly unfavorable crop reports, &c."

2. Another adverse influence is the fact that the old crop is turning out larger and larger each succeeding month. This has a two-fold importance. First—in determining the decrease of next year's supply. We have, for instance, shown that there is at least an average of 10 per cent. less land in cotton this year than last year. But 10 per cent off from the present estimates of the old crop leaves more cotton for the next crop than the same percentage off from the estimates of even June 1. Hence this enlarging surplus of this year's crop argues (with a fixed percentage of decrease) a larger supply for next year than was anticipated two months ago. Second—The continued large receipts are rolling up our home stock, and making it too heavy for us to carry while we have the near prospect of new cotton. So we have to let some of it flow off into Europe, and to accomplish this it is found that prices must settle.

3. What increases the force of the influence last above referred to is the fact that the Texas crop promises to be unusually early, and the yield very satisfactory. This should not in reality affect the question in the least, because the average maturity of the plant in all the cotton States is not, we think, at the present moment at a stage of advance equal to this date last year.

4. But on top of all these circumstances unfavorable to the continuance of the high rates which ruled two weeks since, we have the further one that the weather, on the whole, is generally believed to have been good for the cotton plant during the entire month which has just passed, and as we stated in our report of July 1, old planters used to say that July made the crop. Of course fine weather cannot put cotton where it was not planted, nor where it was choked or drowned out. To us it does not seem that the month has been so exceptionably favorable (except in certain localities) as the present general opinion would indicate. It has been excellent in Texas, and also in Tennessee and the States adjoining Tennessee, except the portion of them along the Gulf and the Atlantic coasts. Still the general feeling with regard to the crop is rightly very much more hopeful than it was a month ago.

5. One other important consideration is that the stocks of spinners all over the world are claimed to be at present unusually large. This belief is certainly having much influence. That spinners hold more cotton now than they did a year ago cannot be doubted, but we do not believe that their takings have been so much in excess of their consumption as is generally claimed. Still, whatever be the truth of the question, the popular belief gives them large present stocks, and therefore comparatively small wants for the balance of the season. It is hardly necessary to say that the effect of this idea and the other circumstances noted above are all unfavorable to prices, and each is leading its influence in producing the depression which now exists.

6. To the planter we do not consider this downward movement at all unfavorable. 1. If prices must go down, it is far better that they should do so before the crop begins to come in. The little remnant of the old crop which is affected by the decline is of small importance. 2. This is the time when in India preparations are made for another crop. A continuation of this upward movement, or an appearance of permanency to it, would lead them to plant more than they otherwise would and hence increase the world's supply.—[Fin. Chron., 5th.

New York Dry Goods Market.

[Economist, 5th.]

The dry goods market for the week closed has been of a quiet character in the demand for goods from first hands, yet with the jobbers there has been more sign of actual life than for some time past.

It must not be forgotten that with the agents the demand for winter staples from the jobbers was made far in advance of wants, owing to the advance in raw materials and a desire to secure stock before a like advance was made in the price of goods. Owing to this fact, therefore, large purchases were not only made, but contracts given where they would be taken, and the result has been that the June and July purchases far exceed those of the corresponding months at any time since the war. With agents, therefore, it would be quite unnatural if the ordinary demand of the season should continue without interruption through the present month, while we should consider it equally unhealthy were jobbers to continue purchases without any demands made upon their already large stocks.

Stocks of all kinds of domestic goods are in very good condition, prices very steady and firm at the figures asked, with a tendency to increase as the season progresses.

On no class of woolen goods has an advance been obtained anything like to what in the increased cost of manufacture, and manufacturers are now considering the policy of testing the willingness of the country to pay the same, by an early charge to spring goods.

This is a step that requires caution in the movement, for while it is readily asserted that there are no more cards than the present stock of wool will supply, and at the probable high cost of goods, there will be a somewhat lessened demand.

The actual warfare on high prices will begin with the opening of spring goods, while the stock of heavy goods will probably close at better prices than they opened at, and buyers may look on the best they can. There is no escape from having to pay higher prices as the season progresses. The whole temper of the advance is legitimate, and since there is a small supply of sheep the world over, there can be no immediate relief until they are grown, which will take some considerable time.

Crop Prospects in England.

[Correspondence Financial Chronicle.]

LONDON, Saturday, July 22.

Since Saturday last the weather has been almost uninterruptedly hot and dry, and the crops have made considerable progress towards maturity. Should the present weather continue, harvest work will be commenced about Monday fortnight, a period much later than usual, and necessitating an additional supply of hands in order to bring the work to a speedy termination. Taking the whole yield for the current season, there will, I think, be great cause for satisfaction, for there is now every appearance of abundance. The wheat crop may not be heavy, but it is not likely to be seriously deficient, while large crops of spring corn and of roots are, with fine weather, likely to be secured. The yield of potatoes has already been great, and as there is an unusual freedom from disease, it is probable that one of the largest crops on record will be "pitted" for winter consumption. This alone would compensate for any deficiency, if there be any, in our wheat crop. But the yield of other roots, viz.: turnips, swedes, mangolds, etc., will also be great, so that, so far as roots are concerned, both man and beast will have more than an adequate supply. As regards the hay crop, the prospect is now encouraging. Throughout the southern counties of England the first yield has been stacked—in variable condition, certainly, but there is a more than usually favorable prospect of a good second crop. In the more northerly latitudes much progress is now being made in harvesting the grass, and, as the weather is fine, rapid progress has been made.

There can be no doubt that during the present season, farmers will have the opportunity of laying in a considerable stock of meat-making products, of which, in consequence of recent droughts, there has been a great deficiency during the last few winters. So far as the supply of grass is concerned it can scarcely be expected that one season of moderate abundance is to supply the gap caused by two years (1868 and 1870) of scarcity, but an important step will have been made toward such a position before the present season has reached its termination. The crop already harvested is to a great extent being reserved, for the pastures are, even in this month of July, as green as in the early days of spring. This abundance ought to have a most beneficial effect upon the future, and no doubt we shall ascertain, when the winter sets in, that the yield of dairy produce has been very great.

Imports and Exports

for the last twenty-four hours, by the Frankfort Nashville, Jeffersonville, Ohio and Mississippi and New Albany railroads, and by the river (furnished by the Board of Trade):

Articles.	Im.	Ex.	Articles.	Im.	Ex.
Bacon, tcs	210	412	Lard, kegs	..	212
Bacon, casks	314	318	Malt, sks	..	30
Butter, pa	26	2	Molasses, bls	25	2
Bagging, pcs	233	265	Mackerel, pa.	..	16
Cotton, bales	362	54	Nails, kgs	142	212
Cotton yarn, ba.	6	7	Oil, bbls	119	403
Coffee, bgs	43	73	Oats, sacks	170	..
Cheese, bxs	8	205	Pork, bbls	65	69
Candles, bxs	70	165	Pork, pcs	..	3
Cement, bbls	..	1870	Potatoes, bls.	70	620
Corn, sacks	1200	57	Rye, sks	600	..
Cattle, head	46	..	Sugar, hhds.	5	1
Eggs, bbls	25	..	Sugar, bxs	231	93
Flour, bbls	810	427	Seed, bgs	10	1
Feathers, sks	38	89	Tobacco, hs	83	150
Hides, bdls	188	..	Tobacco, bx.	93	259
Hogs, No	231	115	Whisky, bls	230	477
Hay, bales	97	142	Wheat, sks	2021	575
Iron, pig, tons	100	114	Wool, bgs	40	7
Lard, tcs	11	22			

Daily Review of the Market.

BAGGING—The market to-day is quiet, but very firm, at 19@20½c for 2, 2¼ and 2½ lb hand-made and power-loom product. Sales to-day of 110 pcs at quotations.

BATTING—The market is firm but quiet. Dealers quote extra at 22c; No. 1 at 20c, No. 2 at 16@18c and common at 14@15c.

BEANS—The market is firm, but little doing. Prime white range from $1 75@2 per bushel, and New York at $2 25@2 75.

BUTTER—The supply is excessive, but prices are unchanged. Dealers quote common to fair country at 10@15c; good to choice at 16@20c, Western Reserve at 20@22c.

CABBAGE—New home-grown crop at $2@2 25 per hundred from first hands.

CANDLES—Prices are unchanged. Full weight star candles are quoted at 17½@18½c; 12-oz at 13½@14c; 11-oz at 12½@12¾c; tallow at 11@11½c.

CEMENT AND LIME—Are in fair demand at $1 65@1 90 for cement, and Utica lime at $1@1 10 per bbl. Sales to-day 1,870 bbls cement at $1 65@1 90.

CHEESE—The market is quiet. Ohio Factory is quoted at 9@10c. Pineapple—none in the market. Sales to-day of 30 boxes O. F. at quotations.

COAL—The market has again advanced, and dealers quote as follows: Pittsburg at retail, delivered, 24c; Pomeroy at retail, delivered, 22c.

COFFEE—Prices are firm, and quotations are as follows:

Fancy and Choice Rio	20 @21
Prime Rio	18½@19
Good Rio	17½@18
Fair Rio	16 @17
Java, Government	24 @26
Java, Singapore	22 @
Laguayra	19 @20

CORNMEAL—Is in fair demand at 75c per bushel for bolted, loose, and $3 50@3 75 per bbl for kiln-dried.

COTTON—Liverpool opened quiet at 8¾@9d, and closed easier at 8¾d, with sales of 10,000 bales. Shipments from Bombay since last report 26,000. New York opened dull and lower than the closing figures of yesterday, and closed at a still further reduction of ⅛c, closing at 19½c for middling, with sales of 17,817 bales. Dealers in this market have reduced their figures ⅛c, and quote as follows:

Middling	19¼
Low middling	18¼
Good ordinary	17¼
Ordinary	14¼

COTTON YARNS—The market is firm at the advance, and dealers quote as follows: No. 400, 16½c; No. 500, at 15c; No. 600, at 13½c; No. 700 at 12c; carpet chain, white, at 31@32c; colored, 30c; candlewick, at 32@35c. Southern brands can be bought at 1@1½c less than the figures given.

COTTON TIES—Are quoted at 5½c in round lots.

DRIED FRUIT—There is moderate inquiry for dried fruit, and half peaches are firm at 10@10½c for old; quarters are quiet and steady at 8@8½c for crop of 1870. Dried apples are steady at 4½@5c.

EGGS—The market is quiet, and dealers are quoting at 11@11½c recount.

FEATHERS—The market is quiet, and dealers quote at 62c for choice, with 3 per cent. tare in linen bags.

FISH—Market weak. Trade quiet at the following quotations: Mackerel, No. 1 large, $22@25; No. 1, medium, $20@21; No. 2 large, $14@15; No. 2, medium, $12 50@13; No. 3, large, $12@13 per bbl. No. 1 kits, 15 lbs, at $3 50; 20 lbs $3; No. 2, 15 lbs, $1 40; 20 lbs, $1 60; No. 3, 15 lbs, $1 25; 20 lbs, $1 50. Whitefish at $7 50@8 per half bbl of 100 lbs net for Nos. 1 and 2. Herring, at $8 50@9 per bbl. Sardines at 21½@25c for quarter and half boxes. Oysters $1 40@2 40 for 1 and 2-lb cans. Codfish at 5@6½c per lb.

FLOUR—The market is quiet at the following quotations: Fine, $4 25@4 50; superfine, $4 75@5 00; extra, $5 25@5 50; extra family, $5 75@6 25; A No. 1, $6 75@7; fancy, $7 50@7 75. Sales to-day 1,450 bbls as follows: 600 bbls assorted, 300 fancy, 300 a No. 1, 250 extra family, 200 extra, all at quotations.

FLAXSEED—In light request, and quoted at $1 60 per bushel for prime lots.

FRUITS—GREEN—The market is moderately supplied with Southern and home-grown fruits.

APPLES—Of good size and quality are held at $1@2 50 per bbl.

PEACHES—Are held at 75c@$2 per bushel, as to quality.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Prices are lower, with a fair demand. Oranges per box $6 00@7; lemons per box $4 00@5; repacked $4 75@5 50; layer raisins per box $2 80@3 25; figs per pound 15@20c; Zante currants per pound 13½@14c.

GINSENG—Prices are firm, and dealers quote large, well-dried new root at 82½c.

GRAIN—WHEAT—New crop is held at $1 15@1 25 for red and white, as to quality. Sales to-day of 400 bushels red at $1 15.

CORN—Ear corn in bulk, on arrival, from first hands, will command 53c; shelled, choice white, 56c. Dealers sell at an advance on these figures to cover commissions, cost of handling, &c. Market quiet.

OATS—New crop, now arriving, commands 35@38c on arrival.

RYE—The demand is fair. New crop is quoted at 75@80c.

BARLEY—Market quiet, and dealers quote new crop at 75@80c.

MALT—The market is quiet, and dealers quote spring at $1 15; fall No. 1 at $1 25@1 27; No. 2 at $1 15, and rye malt at $1 15.

HAY—The market is firm at quotations. Sales are made from store and delivered on cars at from $1@2 advance; and $16@20 per ton, on the wharf. New hay is quoted at $15 for choice.

HEMP—Fair demand and prices are firm. Dealers quote raw hemp at $150@160 per ton; dressed at $260@270.

HONEY—Fresh is held at 25c.

IRON, NAILS AND STEEL—Market quiet at quotations: bar iron 3¼@3½c; steel, cast, 15@20c; plow-slabs, iron 5¾@5⅞, steel 9¼c; plow-wings, iron 9¼c, steel 9¼c; horse-shoes 5¾@6c; mule-shoes 6¾@7c. Nails, 10d at $4 15@4 25 rates.

LEATHER—Trade quiet at quotations; hog-skin collar $17@23 per doz; side collar $18@38; oak sole 38@50c per lb; hemlock sole 34@35c; harness leather 33@38c; skirting 38@40c; bridle $48@60 per doz; uppers $42@50; kips, city, 65@85c per lb; runners $1@1 25; city calf $1 25@1 50 per lb; French calf $30@60 per doz.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.—The market is quiet but firm. Virginia brands range from 55c@$1 20; Kentucky and Missouri brands from 55c@$1 per lb.

MOLASSES AND SIRUPS—There is a fair demand for New Orleans molasses, and prices are well maintained. Dealers quote at 55@70c per gallon, as to quality. Sirups are steady, and sales of the various grades are made at 40@50c for common; 55@75c for prime, and 85@$1 for choice per gallon.

OFFAL—Dealers quote bran at $15@15 50; shorts at $18, and shipstuff and middlings at $23@24 per ton. Trade quiet.

ONIONS—New red are held at $1 75@2 00 per bbl, loose, on arrival; silver-skinned at $2 00@2 25; packed, $2 50@2 75.

POTATOES—Dealers quote new from first hands at $1 50@1 75 loose; from store, packed, $2 00@2 50. Sales to-day of 150 bbls at $2 50.

POULTRY—Market moderately active. Chickens in better supply and held at $1 75@3 25 per dozen for fair to choice. Sales to-day 40 doz at quotations.

PROVISIONS—Liverpool reports pork at 47s 6d, lard at 47s, bacon at 31s. New York reports mess pork quiet, at $13 @ ; lard dull, at 9⅜@9¾c. Cincinnati reports provisions dull and holders anxious to realize. Mess is held at $12 25, lard at 9@10c, bacon shoulders at 6¼c, clear rib 7¼c, clear sides at 7½c, bulk shoulders 5c and clear sides at 7c. Chicago dull and heavy, at $11 75, for mess seller September. Sales of lard at 9c, seller September; 8½c bid, for cash; meats neglected. This market shows no movement other than that which is usual—small retail lots of bacon shoulders and clear rib at quotations. Round lots could be bought at a discount but there is no demand.

BACON—Dealers quote clear rib at 8@8¼c; clear sides 8¼@8½c; shoulders 6½@7c. Bulk meats ½c lower.

HAMS—Sugar-cured are held at 14@15c; plain canvased 12½@13½c; uncanvased 11@12½c.

MESS PORK—Dealers hold at $14.

LARD—Prime leaf in tierces is held at 10@10½c; in kegs at 11½@12c.

SALT—The market is steady at previous quotations.

RICE—Is in good request and firm at 8½@9c for Rangoon; 9½@10c for Carolina. Sales to-day of 10 tcs at 9½c.

SOAP—Is unchanged, with a fair demand. Dealers quote German No. 1 at 6½@7½c; No. 2 at 6@7c, and rosin at 5c.

STARCH—Market quiet; stocks ample; held at 5@5½c.

SUGARS—The market is steady; trade moderately active. The market is very nearly bare of N. O., but the quotations given will apply to Porto Rico sugars. Dealers quote as follows:

Common New Orleans sugar at	10¾@11
Fair do	11¼@11¾
Fully fair do	11½@11¾
Prime do	11¾@12
Choice do	12 @12½
Crushed, powdered and granulated	14 @14½
A coffee	13¾@13¾
B coffee	13¼@13½
Extra C	13 @13¼
C yellow	13 @13
Circle C	12¾@13
Yellow	11¾@12½
Demerara	12¼@13½

Sales to-day of 35 bbls refined at 11@14c.

STRAW—The demand is good, stock light, and arrivals are taken readily at $10@10 50 per ton.

TALLOW AND GREASE—Market brisk for the season. Tallow at 7¾@8c. Grease at 6½@9c, as to quality.

TOMATOES—Home-grown—Dealers quote at $1@1 25 per bushel.

VINEGAR—Market fair and cider is quoted at $6 50@7 per barrel; apple at $10, and wine at $12.

WHISKY—Highwines are quiet at 89@90c.

WOOL—The market is firm, and dealers quote as follows: Unwashed at 42@45c; tub-washed at 63@66c; combing 45@47c; burry 30@40c less.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The market is entirely unchanged, with a good demand for lugs and for leaf of low grades. The higher grades are not so much called for. Receipts continue light, and sales comparatively small, aggregating to-day at six of the warehouses 145 hhds, as per statement appended:

The PICKETT HOUSE sold 35 hhds: 5 hhds Henderson county leaf at $13, 12 25, 10 75, 10 25 and 10 25; 2 hhds Daviess county leaf at 10 and 7 20; 4 hhds Edmonson county leaf at 9 30, 8, 7 70 and 7 10; 5 hhds Webster county leaf at 9 20, 8 60, 8 60, 8 50 and 7 60; 2 hhds do lugs at 6 50 and 7; 5 hhds Union county leaf at 8 10, 7 90, 7 80, 7 30 and 7 70; 3 hhds McLean county lugs at 7 20 and 6 55; 1 hhd Breckinridge county common leaf at 7 40; 1 hhd Tennessee lugs at 6 80; 4 hhds Warren county leaf at 8, 7 90, 7 10 and 7 10; 1 hhd Todd county common leaf at 7 20; 1 hhd Muhlenburg county common leaf at 7 80; 1 hhd do lugs at 7; 1 hhd scraps at 3.

The LOUISVILLE HOUSE sold 39 hhds: 2 hhds Graves county leaf at $14 50 and 11; 9 hhds Webster county leaf at 10, 9, 9, 9 70, 9 20, 8 80, 8 30, 8 80, 9 30; 4 hhds Webster county lugs and trash at 8, 6 90, 6 80, 7; 2 hhds Henry county (Tenn.) leaf at 9 70 and 7 80; 2 hhds Henry county (Tenn.) lugs at 6 60 and 6 80; 10 hhds Daviess county leaf, lugs, and trash at 10, 9 20, 9 80, 8 20, 7 60, 7 10, 7 60, 6 50, 6 30, 7; 2 hhds Green county (Ind.) lugs at 7 and 6 85; 1 hhd Hardin county trash, 5; 1 hhd Adair county leaf at 7 80; 1 hhd Adair county lugs at 6 50; 5 hhds Ohio county leaf at 7 30 to 9 30; 3 hhds Breckinridge county lugs at 6 50 to 7; 1 hhd Breckinridge county leaf at 11.

The BOONE HOUSE sold 29 hhds: 6 hhds Adair county leaf at $7 60, 8, 7 90, 11 25, 7 55, 7 30; 5 hhds Logan county lugs at 6 30, 6 80, 7 90, 6 90, 6 40; 4 hhds Daviess county leaf at 12 75, 11 25, 11 50, 12 50; 1 hhd Breckinridge county leaf at 13 25; 5 hhds Indiana low leaf at 7, 7 70, 8, 7 30, 8 00; 3 hhds Ohio low leaf at 7 50, 7 90, 7 30; 5 hhds Barren county medium leaf at 9 75, 9, 9 50, 8 10, 8 80.

The FARMERS' HOUSE sold 12 hhds: 3 hhds Barren county lugs and leaf, $6 50, 9 80, 6 40; 3 hhds Daviess county leaf, 9 70, 9 00, 8 40; 3 hhds Simpson county lugs and low leaf, 7 50, 6 50, 7 50; 3 hhds Hart county lugs and leaf, 9 00, 6 90, 7 50.

The NINTH-STREET HOUSE sold 20 hhds, with 5 rejections: 6 hhds Butler county lugs at $6 70 to 7 20; 2 hhds Butler county leaf at $8 20, 8 40; 6 hhds Hancock county leaf at $7 75 to 12 50; 2 hhds Hancock county lugs at $6 80, 7; 1 hhd Metcalfe county lugs at $6 75; 1 hhd Hart county leaf at $8 80; 1 hhd Trimble county leaf at $10 50.

The PLANTERS' HOUSE sold 10 hhds: 1 hhd Trigg county leaf, $9 20; 1 hhd Hart county leaf, 9 50; 1 hhd Indiana leaf, 8 50; 1 hhd Indiana lugs, 6 75; 2 hhds Hart county low leaf, 7 60 and 7 20; 1 hhd Logan county low leaf, 7 40; 1 hhd Logan county lugs, 6 70; 1 hhd Barren county leaf, 7 60; 1 hhd Breckinridge county leaf, 7 40.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—Cotton is in fair demand but at lower rates; middling uplands 19¾c. Flour, the market is dull and in buyers' favor, receipts 11,000 barrels; superfine Western and State $4 30@5; common to good extra $5 20@5 55; good to choice $5 55@6 10; white Western extra $6@6 75; Ohio extra $5 30@6 25; extra St. Louis $5 50@9. Rye flour is quiet. Cornmeal is quiet. Whisky is dull at 93c. Wheat, the demand is fair and market firm; receipts 56,000 bushels; No 2 spring $1 30@1 32½; No 1 do $1 34@1 35; Illinois red winter $1 34; red and amber $1 39@1 40; extra choice amber Indiana $1 47@1 48; amber Western $1 45. Rye, Barley and Malt are dull. Corn, the market is dull but prices are unchanged; receipts 168,000 bushels; common Western mixed 65c; good to choice 65½@66c. Oats, the market is dull and prices have declined; receipts 36,000 bushels; old and new Western 50@60c and Ohio 56@61c. Hay and Hops are dull. Coffee, the demand is fair and market firm; Rio 13¼@16½c. Sugar, the market is steady with a moderate demand; fair to good refining 9¼@9⅜c; Cuba 9⅛@9⅞c. Molasses is dull and prices are nominal. Rice 7¾@8½c. Petroleum, crude 13½@13¾c and refined 24¼c. Pork is steady with a moderate demand; new mess $13 62½; prime $11@11 25; prime mess new $11 75@12; mess, seller September, $13 50@13 62½; seller October $13 50. Beef is quiet; mess $8@12, and extra mess $13@15. Beef hams 18@29c. Tierce beef, prime mess and India mess $20@25. Cut meats are inactive; hams 12@14c; shoulders 5½@6½c. Middles are dull. Lard is heavy; prime steam 9⅞@10c, and kettle rendered 10c; seller September and December 9¾c; January 9½c. Butter is unchanged. Cheese is dull at 7@10½c.

Later—5 p. m.—Flour, the market is dull and holders are anxious to sell; $5 15@5 35 for shipping grades of extra. Wheat, the demand is fair and market firm; No 2 spring $1 31@1 33; amber Western $1 40@1 47. Rye is dull at 78c to arrive. Oats are heavy; Western and Ohio 50@58c. Corn is quiet. Mess pork is steady. Lard is quiet; seller September 9⅞c; seller October 10c. Eggs are heavy at 20@21c.

DRY GOODS—There are no important changes to notice in this department of trade, and business on the whole is inactive, yet the prices of all staple fabrics are steady and firm. Naumkeag colored sateens have advanced to 15c; Indian Head heavy sheetings to 14c; Atlantic A and Amoskeag A to 13½c; Pacific extra and Stark A to 13c; Augusta 12c; Broadway to 11½c; Agawam F to 11c; Laconia O to 12½c; Amoskeag brown drills to 14@14½c; bleached to 15c; corset jeans to 13½c; brown denims to 25c; Boston to 22½c; Columbian A to 22½c; blue to 25c; Hill's Semper Idem bleached muslins to 16c; Hope to 14c; Hilston W S to 14c; Greene G to 12c; Lonsdale to 17c; Masonville to 17½c; Wamsutta to 20c; New York Mills to 21c; Lyman J cambric to 21½@22c; dark prints of the best makes to 11½c; delaines to 20c; Pacific reps to 25c; Manchester and Hamilton 26½c; paper cambrics to 12½c for plain and 13½c for high colors.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 8.—Cotton, the market is dull and prices have declined; middling 19@19½c. Flour, the market is steady with a moderate demand; family $5 40@5 60. Wheat is scarce and firm, and prices are a shade higher; red $1 10@1 13. Corn, the market is quiet and prices are unchanged at 51@52c. Rye, the stock has been withdrawn anticipating higher prices; held at 68@70c. Oats, the heavy receipts depress the market, but prices are not lower; mixed 30@35c. Barley, the market is quiet and prices are unchanged; fall 80@90c. Groceries are unchanged, excepting refined sugar, which is ½c lower. Linseed oil is dull and the market is unsettled, and prices are lower at 88@88c. Lard oil is dull and prices are nominal at 73@75c. Eggs, the market is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Butter is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Cheese, the market is quiet and prices are unchanged at 9@9½c. Flaxseed is dull and prices are drooping at $1 60@1 65. Mess pork is dull and the market unsettled; sales of mess at $13 25. Lard is dull and the market is unsettled; new steam nominally 8¾c; old kettle 9@9¼c. Bulk meats are dull and prices have declined; sales of shoulders at 5c; sides at 6c. Bacon is dull and holders are anxious to sell; sales 100,000 lbs shoulders at 6¾c; sides at 7½c for clear, seller September; clear rib is offered at 7½c on the spot, but there were no buyers. Hogs are quiet and unchanged in every respect and scarce. Cattle are dull and prices nominal at $1 75@4 50. Whisky, the market is steady with a moderate demand at 89c.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 8.—Cotton, the market is dull and prices are nominal at 19c. Flour, the market is dull and prices are unchanged; superfine fall $4@4 50; extra fall $4 62½@4 75; double extra do $5@5 25. Wheat, the market is dull and slow; No 3 red fall in elevator $1 11@1 12; sample lots of No 2 red do $1 20@1 21. Corn, the market is dull and prices are unchanged for in bulk; mixed on the track 42@42½c; mixed sacked 50c. Oats, the market is dull and prices are drooping for in bulk; mixed on the track 33c; do sacked 37@37½c. Rye, the market is dull at 52c on the track and 56@58c sacked. Whisky is dull and the market is unsettled; sales of small lots at 88c; but it can be bought lower. Tobacco is steady. Hemp and Bagging are unchanged. Mess pork closed dull and lower at $13 25. Bacon is dull; jobbing and order lots of shoulders 6¼c; clear rib 8c; clear sides 8¼@8⅜c. Lard is dull; order lots of choice kettle and refined at 9¾@10c. Hogs, the market is quiet at $3 85@4 25. Cattle, the market is dull and prices are lower at $3 50@4 75 for natives. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 3,000 barrels of flour, 23,000 bushels wheat, 8,900 bushels corn, 18,600 bushels oats, 1,500 bushels rye, 100 head hogs, 395 head cattle.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—Flour, the market is quiet. Wheat, No 2 spring, the market opened firm and excited, but closed quiet at $1 05@1 05¼ cash and $1 05¼@1 05½ for seller August, closing at the inside rates; this afternoon the market was heavy at $1 06¼ for seller August. Corn, No 2 mixed, the market is ⅛@¼c lower, closing dull at 43¾@44c cash; this afternoon the market was heavy at 43@43½c for seller August. Oats, No 2, the market is active and 1c lower, closing at 30¼c. Rye, No 2, the market is easier at 54@55c. Barley, No 2, the market opened firm but closed dull at 61½c for seller September and 63½c cash. Highwines are steady and firm at 88c. Mess pork $13 50@13 75 for seller September. Lard 8¾c cash. Hogs, the market is steady at $4 35@4 75. Cattle, the market is moderately active at $3@5 37½. Freights to Buffalo are steady at 6¼c on corn. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 3,000 barrels of flour, 18,000 bushels of wheat, 201,000 bushels corn, 86,000 bushels oats, 10,000 bushels rye, 12,000 bushels barley, 2,000 head hogs. Shipments: 3,000 barrels of flour, 24,000 bushels of wheat, 86,000 bushels corn, 58,000 bushels oats, 13,000 bushels rye, 840 bushels barley, 2,000 head hogs.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 8.—Cotton, the market is quiet and prices are weak; low middling 16½c. Flour, the demand is good at full prices; superfine $4 50@4 75; family $6 50@7 50. Wheat, the market is steady with a moderate demand at $1 10@1 35. Corn, the market is dull and prices are drooping at 65@68c, sacked and delivered. Oats 50c, sacked and delivered. Rye 80@85c. Barley 65c. Cornmeal 65c. Bacon, shoulders 7¾c; clear rib sides 8¾c; clear sides 9c; hams, plain 12½c and sugar-cured 16c. Lard, prime steam 11¼c. The crops have been suffering much for rain for two weeks, and late corn and vegetables are nearly ruined. It rained to-day but it is too late to do much good.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 8.—Cotton, the market is dull and prices are nominal at 17½c; receipts for the past day 237 bales; shipments 275 bales. Flour, the market is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Cornmeal is quiet; kiln-dried $3 35. Corn, the market is dull and prices have declined to 62@65c. Oats, the market is dull and prices are drooping at 45@46c. Hay is dull at $24@25. Bran is dull at $17. Mess pork is dull and prices are nominal; no sales. Lard is dull and prices are nominal. Bacon, the market is easy; shoulders 6¼@6½c; clear sides 7¾@8⅛c.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8.—Flour, the market is dull and buyers demand a reduction on low grades; Indiana and Ohio $6 25@7 25. Wheat, the demand is fair and market firm; red Western $1 31@1 35. Rye 68c. Corn, the demand is good at full prices; yellow 65@66c; mixed Western 66@67c. Oats, the demand is fair and market firm; Western 47@48c. Mess pork is offered at $14 25. Lard 9¾@10½c. Petroleum, crude 17½c and refined 24½c. Whisky is dull and prices are lower at 93c.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 8.—Flour, prices are drooping; superfine $4 37½@5; double extra $6 25@6 50; triple extra $6 75@7 25. Corn, the market is dull and prices are lower; mixed 67c; white 70c; yellow 69c. Oats are in fair demand; new 48@52c. Bran is dull at $1 02½@1 05. Mess pork is dull and prices are nominal at $14 75. Bacon, prices are drooping; shoulders 7¼c; clear rib 9c; clear sides 9½c. Lard, prices are irregular; tierce 10½@10¾c and keg 11½c. All others unchanged. Sterling exchange 123¼. Gold 112¼.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 8.—Flour, the market is quiet and prices are weak. Wheat, the demand is good at full prices; Ohio and Indiana $1 37@1 40. Corn, the market is steady with a moderate demand; mixed Western 65@66½c. Oats, the demand is good at full prices; sales at 43@47c. Provisions are unchanged. Whisky is unchanged.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 8.—Petroleum, crude, the market is dull but prices are firmer; on the spot or seller August 12½c; seller all the year 11½@11¾c; buyer all the year 12½c. Refined, the market is very dull but prices are steady; on the spot 24½c; seller August 24½c; seller September 24⅜@24½c.

RIVER NEWS.

BOATS LEAVING THIS DAY.

[For particulars see advertisements.]

Cincinnati	ARLINGTON	9 A. M.
Henderson	PALESTINE	5 P. M.
Evansville	LECLAIRE No. 2	5 P. M.
Cincinnati	GEN. BUELL	4 P. M.
Madison	NAT WILLIAMS	1 P. M.
Cairo	EDDYVILLE	5 P. M.

Arrivals Yesterday.

Juniata, Cin.	Ben Franklin, Cin.
Leonora, Madison.	Camelia, Henderson.
Dove No. 2, Ky. river.	Eddyville, Cairo.

Departures Yesterday.

Juniata, Cin.	Ben Franklin, Cin.
Leonora, Madison.	Camelia, Henderson.
Shannon, N. O.	Ella Hughes, Cairo.

Yesterday opened dark and cloudy. A fine rain of at least half an hour's duration fell between the hours of eight and nine A. M., which cooled the atmosphere greatly, rendering the balance of the day very pleasant. The indications now are that more rain will fall before morning. There has been but little change in the river for several days; now in the pass down the Indian chute, ten inches steamboat water, and four feet large on Portland bar; twenty-six inches is reported on French Island bar, and four feet on the shoalest bars between this port and Cincinnati. There is but little sign of improvement in business. Special telegrams to the COURIER-JOURNAL report the condition of the weather and the Ohio and Mississippi rivers at various points.

The Camelia departed for Evansville yesterday evening, with her usual good packet trip.

The Nat. Williams goes out to-day at 1 P. M., for Madison and Carrollton.

The Ella Hughes left for Cairo yesterday evening, with a light trip.

The H. S. Turner is hard aground at French Island, and Captain Rusk and most of the crew have gone to Cincinnati.

The LeClaire No. 2 will arrive early this morning and leave for Evansville at 5 P. M. positively.

The Arlington is the Cincinnati mail-line packet to-day, leaving at 9 A. M., and the General Buell the evening packet, leaving at 4 P. M.

The Dove No. 2 came in from Kentucky river yesterday and has laid up on account of low water.

Capt. Milt. Akin, of the steamer Camelia, goes to the springs in Breckinridge county for his health.

Captain Garriott, of the steamer Leonora, is quite sick, so much so that he had to stop off yesterday. Captain Lee Crane went out in command.

The Palestine is the Henderson packet to-day, leaving at sharp 5 P. M. She goes out in place of the Morning Star, and will continue to run in her place during low-water season.

The Bermuda, of the Red-collar line, will be down early this morning, with considerable reshipping freight for the LeClaire and Eddyville.

The Shannon left for New Orleans yesterday evening with the barges Tom and John in tow and all the freight she wanted. She will go through to New Orleans, if she does not stick on French Island or some other sand-bar.

Mr. Charles Kreamer, wharfmaster, commenced dredging and repairing the city wharf yesterday. The City Council has passed an ordinance appropriating $5,000 for this purpose. Mr. Kreamer has chartered from Capt. Lockhart two dredge-boats and the towboat Walker Morris, at $175 per day, to do this work. It will be completed in about ten days, and when finished will be in as good, if not better, condition than any wharf on the Ohio river.

The light-draught steamer Eddyville, Capt. Ruman, arrived from Cairo yesterday evening with a good freight and passenger trip. The Eddyville made the round trip to Cairo and return, with a big trip both ways, in less than six days, without wetting a spar. Travelers and shippers may rely upon her going through all right, as she is by far the lightest-draught boat now running the lower Ohio. She goes through receipts to all points on the lower Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and will go out promptly at the advertised hour.

The following is an extract from a circular letter to local inspectors of steamboats in the Sixth district, relating to the use of the fusible plugs to be inserted in the boilers of steamers to prevent explosions. The order explains itself, and we are glad to see that an effort is being made to protect the traveling community on sea-going and inland steamers from a repetition of the Westfield disaster that recently occurred at New York. So far as the explosions of boilers are concerned, the district of Louisville has been singularly exempt from such disasters, nothing of the kind having occurred on any steamer inspected by the local board of this port during an incumbency in office of nearly four years. Such a fact speaks well for the care, prudence and vigilance of our local officers, and is a pleasing and creditable commentary upon the manner in which they have discharged their duties as inspectors. The following letter is an additional guarantee that the security and exemption from explosions hitherto enjoyed can be relied upon in the future:

OFFICE SUPERVISING INSPECTOR SIXTH DIST., }
LOUISVILLE, Aug. 4, 1871. }

GENTLEMEN: Upon receipt of this order, you will, as early as practicable, have all steamers running within your Inspection District insert a fusible plug in the shell of each boiler (in addition to the one now required on the flue) immediately below the fire line, close up to the tile in the third sheet from the forward end of the boiler. (In cases a seam or lap should interfere, the plug should be placed in the fourth sheet.) The hole in the plug to be not less than one-half inch diameter at the small end and filled with *pure banca tin*. You will also see that fusible plugs in all boilers under your control are refilled once every year at least.

This order is imperative and a strict compliance is particularly enjoined.

Very respectfully, &c.,
SAMUEL HOUSTON,
Supervising Inspector Sixth District.

REYNOLDS AND HOUGHTON,
Local Inspectors, Louisville, Ky.

For river telegrams, see first or fourth page.

COURIER-JOURNAL

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUG. 9, '71.

Pleasanton Suspended.

The "long-drawn agony" is over at last, and the event concerning which the telegraph has been burdened with speculations for a month past is now a matter of history. Pleasonton is suspended from office, and there is no one to weep at his absence from the official places which shall "know him no more"—let us hope forever. Boutwell is triumphant, and everything is lovely about the Treasury Department. Our dispatches tell how vigorously Grant hoisted the Executive boot, and lifted the old war-horse of the Revenue Bureau out of his seat. His doubled-and-twisted decisions will trouble us no more. Boutwell "reclaws the roost," with not a chanticleer to ruffle his feathers or crow, except at the Secretary's bidding. He was a game old cock, was Pleasonton, but he is officially dead and buried, and there is no danger that any one will undertake to write the list of his blunders on his tombstone. There wouldn't be room enough on a dozen tombstones for half of them.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Samuel E. Cary, general ticket agent of the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad, is in the city stopping at the Galt House.

Prof. E. M. Murch has again been elected to the chair of applied mathematics in the Male High School. Prof. Murch has been connected with the schools of this city for the past six or seven years, and has filled successively nearly all of the chairs in the Male High School. He is a gentleman of fine accomplishments, and his election evidences the confidence reposed in him by the Board of Directors.

Intelligence was received in the city yesterday of the death of Mr. John Schmidt, of the firm of John Schmidt, Schwartz & Co., of this city. Mr. Schmidt was a resident of Bremen, Germany, and Burgomaster of that city. He was a citizen of Louisville many years ago, but, after accumulating a large fortune here, returned to his native country, where he has lived for twelve years. During that time he was noted for civilities and generosity to Americans there, and his death will be generally regretted.

General Edwards, of Arkansas, a good portion of whose life was spent in this county, was in the city yesterday. He is a representative in Congress from his State. Gen. E.'s life has been quite eventful. He was Alcalde in California at one time, and held his courts under an oak tree. The office was lucrative, bringing him about $50 per day. He built a fine hotel, and other houses, which shortly after were swept away by a sudden rise of the river, leaving him with five dollars in his pocket. His office, however, enabled him to regain a few thousand dollars, when he returned home.

The following were among the arrivals at the United States Hotel yesterday: H. M. Harris, Oswego, N. Y.; S. P. Wallace, Troy, N. Y.; J. K. McGoodwin, Princeton, Ky.; Grant T. Allen, Hardrodsburg, Ky.; T. J. Wathen, Memphis, Tenn.; W. H. Hays, Jr., Bardstown Junction, Ky.; Mrs. R. Furgerson, Washington, D. C.; L. Marts, Columbus, O.; O. M. Holmes, Boston, Mass.; D. M. Dunlap, Amity, Ind.; Robert B. Rice, Lancaster, Ky.; G. T. Schoolfield, Danville, Ky.; T. L. Hilburn, Michigan City, Ind.; A. S. Arnold, Pea Ridge, Ky.; Austin J. Mattingly, Bardstown, Ky.; Mrs. E. M. Beaven, Bardstown, Ky.; Miss Sallie Mattingly, Bardstown, Ky.; Walter Young, Easton, Mo.; L. A. Huber, Springfield, Ill.; W. J. Brown, Indianapolis; J. M. Alley, Alton, Ind.; G. W. Sharp, Meridian, Miss.; W. C. Pegram, Easton, Mo.; Edward Clifton, Chattanooga, Tenn.

D. B. Hutchens, Allensville, Kentucky; N. Kay, Allensville, Kentucky; P. Johnson, Shelbyville, Indiana; Mrs. Sly and family, Memphis, Tennessee; Mc. O'Brien, Hadensville, Kentucky; H. D. Boyd, Esq., Hart county, Kentucky; Val. Wood, Richmond, Indiana; S. J. Whitten, Leavenworth; N. N. Miller, Nashville, Tennessee; W. Lindsey, Eminence, Kentucky; John Boyle, Esq., Cincinnati, Ohio; M. Cunningham, Elizabethtown; N. D. Brownlee, Hart county, Ky.; Wm. Abrams; G. H. Becker, St. Louis, Missouri; J. W. Taylor, Shelbyville, Kentucky; H. C. Settles, New York city; J. T. Hocker, Bileys, Kentucky; Mrs. H. S. Green, Lincoln county, Kentucky; W. Gross and family, St. Louis; H. L. Hacker; J. Welch; H. L. Hale, Esq., Stanford, Kentucky; M. Hayden, Bardstown, Kentucky, and James Cady and lady, Humboldt, Tennessee, were registered at the National Hotel yesterday.

The following persons were registered at Willard Hotel yesterday: J. R. Warner, New Orleans; Robert Cozden, Mobile, Ala.; Judge R. Leechman, J. C. Summers and J. C. Champ, notes, Meridian, Miss.; P. A. Buntin and Miss Kate Buntin, Anderson county, Kentucky; Jas. H. Stivers, Evansville, Ind.; L. B. Smith, Frankfort, Ky.; J. W. Brooks, New Albany, Ind.; W. H. McKnight, Kentucky; T. O. Shackelford and wife, Kentucky; Shelby Bridges, Kentucky; Nashville, Tenn.; W. H. Smith and wife, Kentucky; N. P. McGill, Bardstown, Ky.; D. M. Fible, Eminence, Ky.; A. S. McDowell, Lexington, Va.; W. T. Mathemy, Lexington, Ky.; C. Campbell and wife, Madison county, Ky.; Miss A. Miller, Madison county, Kentucky; John H. Parker and George H. Parker, Georgia, and the faculty, for the benefit of the students and the profitable entertainment of the public.

Connected with the institution is a theological school, for the education of young ministers. It is presided over by Rev. W. W. Gardner, who is untiring and devoted in his endeavors to inculcate into the minds of his students the doctrines of the Bible and the true principles of life.

All the faculty are Christian gentlemen, and are solicitous, both by example and precept, to lead those over whom they are placed in the way of divine life.

A boarding-school for the cheaper and more convenient accommodation of young ministers has recently been added to the college; and altogether Old Bethel offers inducements both to literary and theological students which are not surpassed by any other college in the State.

The college opens on the first Thursday in September and closes on the first Thursday in June of each year.

Supposed Case of Drowning.

Yesterday morning there was found on the float of W. L. Murphy, at the foot of Brook street, a full suit of clothes, supposed to belong to some person who had gone in swimming, and was drowned. In the pockets of the coat were the following bills, which are published as a means of identifying the drowned (if drowned) man:

ATLANTA, Ga., May 2, 1871.

Mr. J. Friedman, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Bought of Frank E. Block, wholesale manufacturer of French and American confectionery; Confectionery Store, No. 38.

Mr. J. Friedman

Fought of S. Rothchild, dealer in dry goods, &c., hoop-skirt, breakfast shawl, &c., $77 88.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Feb. 8, 1871.

Mr. J. Friedman

Fought of J. Beach & Son, dealer in staple and fancy dry goods, skirts, hose, pins, gloves, &c.

An inspection of the police force has been set on to Chattanooga to ascertain who and what the man was.

A Forged Order and the Forger.

Mr. D. L. Goldstein, a New York gentleman, who enjoyed the hospitality of the Louisville Hotel for three days, is now enjoying a like attention from the city. Mr. Goldstein was accompanied the first night of his stay at the hotel by Mr. D. H. Herman, of Vicksburg, but his companion, after duly paying his own bill, left the next day. Mr. Goldstein remained and luxuriated, but the third night his slumbers were disturbed by two policemen, who arrested him on several grave charges. It seems that Mr. Goldstein had ordered a suit of clothing from an establishment on Market street, and presented in payment an order on a New York house. Before sending the suit the tailor telegraphed to New York and obtained the answer that the man was unknown to them and an imposter.

I. O. G. T.

The following is a list of officers recently installed in Louisville Lodge No. 212, I. O. G. T. This lodge is doing good work and increasing rapidly. It meets every Monday night, at the corner of Seventh and Green streets:

W. C. T., John M. Dawson.
W. R. H. S., Miss Florence Edmondson.
W. L. H. S., A. J. Wright.
W. V. T., Miss Ada Flemming.
W. S., A. Phillips.
W. A. S., Miss Tommie Herby.
W. F. S., John F. Thiess.
W. T., A. J. Hennenberger.
W. M., N. S. Haines.
W. D. M., Miss Alice Edmondson.
W. Chap., J. H. West.
W. J. G., David Dennis.
W. O. G., John Mitchell.
P. W. C. T., C. O. Hoffman.

PARIS, KY.

A Spectator's Version of the Election Troubles.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

PARIS, KY., August 7.

Some excitement exists here this evening connected with the election. Dillon, the City Marshal, having too much whisky aboard to enable him to guide the sword of justice properly, got into a quarrel with one Patton, when a bystander fired a pistol at the Marshal, the ball of which is now somewhere within the limits of his skull. The doctor says Dillon will hardly recover. The "riot" was telegraphed to Lexington, and ten or fifteen United States troops came up on the evening train to suppress the outbreak. From all I can gather, Dillon was wholly responsible in causing the shot to be made, or, rather, Bourbon whisky was the guilty party. This evening, two Democratic negroes, in attempting to go home through Cottontown, a suburban precinct of Paris, were fired upon by their Republican brethren, and the noise of musketry caused the two Democrats to return to town and apply for a guard to take them through the dangerous neighborhood. The cities of Lexington and Paris are black with children of African descent to-day. If they can be induced to go home before dark, all will terminate without serious trouble. KNEW DEPARTURE.

LYNCHING AT FRANKFORT.

Two Negroes, the Leader in the Election Riot and the Ravisher of Mrs. Pfeiffer, Taken Out of Jail and Hung.

The Affair and Its Mystery.

[Special dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

FRANKFORT, Aug. 8.—The disturbance here yesterday resulted in the seizure last night and hanging of two negroes, confined in the jail, by a body of about forty men. One of the negroes had been in jail about two weeks for the rape of Mrs. Pfeiffer, while the other, named Henry Washington, a violent and notorious character, who is supposed to have killed Gilmore, had arrived but a short time before in charge of his captors, who had arrested him at a late hour, about a mile from town. The Valley Rifles, who had been called together during the day, were disbanded about this time; and soon afterward the body of men mentioned effected their purpose so noiselessly that those engaged in the Yeoman office, directly opposite the jail, were not aware of the proceedings at the time. The party, with their victims, proceeded across the river, through South Frankfort, to a point about a mile out on the Louisville road. The negroes were hung near the spot where one of them had committed the rape. The Valley Rifles had been called out about ten days ago for the protection of the negro who committed the rape, and, after remaining on guard three days, were disbanded, with orders to meet at the tapping of the court-house bell; and it was under no other authority that they met yesterday.

AMUSEMENTS.

Minstrels.

The Tony Pastor Minstrel Troupe from Tony Pastor's Opera House, New York, give two exhibitions at Masonic Temple on Thursday and Friday nights of the present week. This is the first tour which this troupe has made West for six years, and they are meeting with good success, as the merits of their performances undoubtedly deserve.

The Great Masquerade Ball at Grayson.

The most abundant preparations have been made to render the grand fancy-dress and masquerade ball at Grayson Springs, on Friday night, 11th inst., the grand event of the watering season in Kentucky. Capt. Vanmeter & Bro., and Mr. Clarkson have been assiduous in their efforts to make it equal general expectations, and they are heartily seconded by all the lady visitors at the springs. The Nashville and the Elizabethtown railroads are also doing their part to make the affair a success. A special train will leave the depot in this city at 12:15 P. M. Friday, which will take passengers through to Grayson without change of cars. The price of tickets for the round trip will be only $5, and the tickets will be good until Monday next.

The Orpheus Concert.

The concert of the Orpheus Society, which was to have taken place at Floral Park last Friday evening, but which was postponed on account of the weather, will be given to-night. It will be an unusually attractive musical affair. The programme is an excellent one, but as it speaks for itself it is published entire:

PART I.

1. Fest Marsch.....Sommerlatt
ORCHESTRA.
2. Overture "Martha".....Flotow
ORCHESTRA.
3. "Janchend erhebt sich die Schoepfung," Hymn to the Creator.....Mohr
ORPHEUS AND ORCHESTRA.
4. Selection from Bohemian Girl, Bass Solo.....Balfe
DR. H.
5. "On the Beautiful Rhine," Waltz. Keler-Bela
ORCHESTRA.
6. "Night Wandering".....Abt
ORPHEUS.
7. Kriegerswesen, Potpourri.....Mueller
ORCHESTRA.

PART II.

8. Overture "Poet and Peasant".....Suppe
ORCHESTRA.
9. "On the Beautiful Blue Danube".....Strauss
ORCHESTRA.
10. Earth's Prayer.....Zoellner
ORPHEUS AND ORCHESTRA.
11. Echo Song.....Laub
ORPHEUS.
12. "Unser Vaterland," National Potpourri.....Unger
ORCHESTRA.

Bethel College, Russellville.

This excellent institution, we are glad to learn, is in a flourishing condition. The course of study is thorough and varied, and adapted to the wants both of advanced students and beginners, and the instruction imparted is sound, both mentally and religiously. A peculiar feature of this college is the Bible department, which every student is required to attend. It was established on the principle that no education is complete without a knowledge of the Bible.

Weekly lectures are given by the President, Noah K. Davis, and the faculty, for the benefit of the students and the profitable entertainment of the public.

Connected with the institution is a theological school, for the education of young ministers. It is presided over by Rev. W. W. Gardner, who is untiring and devoted in his endeavors to inculcate into the minds of his students the doctrines of the Bible and the true principles of life.

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LOCAL BREVITIES.

THE melon-choly days are come, the saddest of the year.

THE rich are off at the springs, but the poor we have among us always.

ANOTHER HOT DAY! Thirst seemed to spring eternal in the human breast.

THE extremely hot, sultry weather of the past week was the cause of much sickness.

CITY WARRANTS for June and July will be paid on presentation at the City Treasurer's office.

THE TRAINS from Frankfort, yesterday, were crowded with negroes, fleeing the wrath to come.

A WOMAN was arrested in the upper part of town yesterday, for parading the streets in a man's hat.

ARNOLD NEEDFELT felt the need of a drive, and yesterday took away another man's horse without consent. Arrested on warrant.

HENRY KEENE, convicted of murder at the May term of the Circuit Court, was on Monday granted an appeal before Judge Harding.

THERE may be truth in wine, but in whisky lieth all manner of lying and sin. This truth is thrown like a pearl before the swine of the City Court.

DINNER has been ordered for Saturday, at the Bourbon Stock-Yard Hotel, for two hundred workmen, employed to change the gauge of the Short-line.

A NUMBER OF BETS were made yesterday on the result of the election, varying as to amounts up to $3,000, Leslie's friends risking their money on from 15,000 to 20,000 majority.

QUITE a large number of cases of drunkenness were up before the City Court yesterday morning, but in view of the privilege accorded on election day, the court was very lenient.

Two individuals with the euphonious title of D. D. C. were registered at station No. 4 last night. The ominous initials were interpreted to mean Demoralized Deadbeats Caught.

ABOUT TWO-THIRDS of the parties brought before the City Court every morning are colored people. In this respect, at least, they are the representative men and women of Louisville.

COL. GILL, who is presiding at the City Court in the absence of his Honor J. Hop. Price, dispatches the business of the Court with great facility, and to the apparent satisfaction of all.

IN THE LOWER end of the city petty burglaries have been carried on to an insufferable degree of late, and the citizens at that part of the city have put themselves on the alert for future depredations.

THE REPORTER who went to Twenty-eighth and Market streets last night, to see the four children given at one birth, says that hereafter he will give a wide berth to his informant. He says that it was a quadruplicated lie.

THE gentleman walking down Jefferson street last evening with one arm encircling the waist of a lady, and who stopped beneath the shadows of the Pioneer Graveyard to steal a kiss, should not be quite so public with his courting. At occasions talk, you know.

LABORERS are already engaged in constructing a new building on the corner of Eighth and Front street, on the site of the one burned down last week. We are informed that it is the intention of Mr. Hare to build and start his business again as soon as possible.

AT A BALL last night at Woodland Garden a variety of characters got together that brought on general fight. The gas was turned out, and the confusion such that followed that furniture, glass, &c., were demolished. Two policemen appearing on the scene, put an end to the ball.

STEPHEN BENLEY was the prosecuting witness against White, a fugitive of justice from Missouri. For not being present when the case was called up before the City Court yesterday morning, and for having expressed a disposition to compromise the case, he was fined $3 and committed to jail for six hours.

TWO SPRUCE-LOOKING young colored gentlemen came to blows last night on Walnut street, below Brook, about a woman. One accused the other of stealing the affections of his inamorata by deceit and innuendo, to which the other demurred, until they finally came to fighting. The combat was a very brief one, and neither was much hurt.

IN THE Tenth ward, on election evening, a wagon containing musicians and placarded in the interest of one of the candidates for the Legislature, ran into a street-car on Jefferson street, and was pretty completely demolished, spilling the music and musicians about indiscriminately. There being nobody hurt, the affair was enjoyed hugely.

THE STARDING affray in which E. E. Worrell and Charles Mortimer are charged with cutting Maggie Cord came up before the City Court yesterday morning. Mortimer, who did the cutting, has not yet been apprehended. The case was continued over two days and Worrell required to give bail in the sum of $2,000, in default of which he was sent to jail. The woman is said to be lying in a dangerous condition, and may not recover; in which case the young men will have to answer to the serious charge of murder.

CHARLOTTE WHITE and John Goodall, both colored, have been living together for some time without having gone through the requirements of the law matrimonial. Charlotte, finding herself in an interesting condition, had John arrested, and yesterday brought before the City Court on the charge of fornication. Charlotte informed the court that she was willing to marry John, but to this John most decidedly objected, urging that Charlotte had too much to do with a good many other men. John was discharged and allowed to go free.

ONE MRS. BISCHOFFF, living on Laurel street, between Hancock and Jackson, day before yesterday gave birth to three children—all girls. Yesterday the happiness of Mr. Gin, a promising young lawyer of the Louisville bar, Ginx, not a long time ago, was blessed with two. Now, of all Ginx's budget of anecdotes, was one of the father, who exclaimed, when the nurse announced to him that he was the father of twins, "Indeed! Then I've done now as much as one could deserve the honor!" Ginx uses this felicitously when called on to speak in public—"he did not know what he had done to deserve the honor." Glory be to the father of twins!

A SEWING-MACHINE moved, according to the placard, by hot air, at a cost of ten cents per day, attracts many at a show-window on Fourth street. It seems that there is no particular utility in applying such power to a machine, but the interest lies in the engine. It is one of the Ericsson patent, and perhaps the only one in Louisville. It works beautifully, and is of one-fourth horse power. The large balance-wheel, of four feet, is heavier upon one side, and forces, by its impetus, the piston back, while the hot air expanding forces it out again. As said before, ten cents will keep it active all day. The proprietor has been using the pieces of broken boxes for the purpose. Charcoal is, perhaps, preferable. It is a curious construction, and remarkable for its simplicity, which can be applied to larger engines. The name of the inventor, Ericsson, is known to all.

Base Ball.

The Eckfords played a picked nine yesterday on their grounds, and defeated them by a score of 30 to 17.

The Eckfords were to have played the Velocipedes on the same grounds, but the latter club did not put in an appearance. The Eckfords then claimed a game by a score of 9 to 0.

A match game of base ball will be played at Cedar Hill, this afternoon, between the Indiana club, of Jeffersonville, and the Eagles, of the club having won a game, this will be the deciding one.

Christian Repository.

This once most popular and widely-circulated monthly magazine, conducted for ten years by Dr. Ford, in this city, has been re-established in St. Louis, and the first number issued. It is a large, handsome monthly of eighty pages, edited by Rev. S. H. Ford, LL. D., and Mrs. Sallie Rochester Ford, author of Grace Truman, Maggie Bunyan, Morgan and His Men, &c.

The Baptists of Kentucky will do themselves credit by sustaining this able and attractive periodical.

THE COURTS.

Louisville City Court.

[*Col. Charles A. Gill, Judge pro tem.*]

TUESDAY, August 8.—Ed. Wilson, drunkenness and disorderly conduct; fined $5.

Phil. Flanigan and James McFadden, same; fined $10 each.

Emma Harper, same; fined $30.

Jo Arteburn and Dick Hall, same; fined $15 each.

Mrs. A. C. Burke, B. C. Ryan, and Geo. McMullen, same; dismissed at fees and cost.

Emily Hartman, Littleton Boggs, John McKinney, Adam Kline, and George McMullen, same; dismissed.

John Goodall, fornication; discharged.

Peter Flannery, abuse of family; fined $10 and held at bail bond for one year to keep the peace.

Henry Lindensayer, interfering with an officer in the discharge of his duty; fined $10.

Andrew Brown, assault and battery on James Gilligan; dismissed.

Jessie Merryman, abuse of family; fined $20.

Pat. Tahoy, drunkenness; fined $20 and held in $300 bond for six months.

James Gilligan, disorderly conduct; fined $5.

John Buckley and John O'Bryan, drunkenness and disorderly conduct; fined $20 and held in $600 for one year.

Theodore Hallbich, assault and battery on Jacob Brekle; fined $10.

Jefferson Jones, carrying concealed and deadly weapons; discharged.

Geo. McMullen, assault and battery on James Scanlan; dismissed at fees and cost.

Mrs. A. Wyatt and Geo. Hehl, disorderly conduct; discharged.

Peter Flannery, assault on Officer Wyatt; fined $20.

John Hall, suspected felon; continued until to-morrow.

Michael Linkaker, cutting Pat Mulken with intent to kill; continued two days.

E. R. White, fugitive from justice from the State of Missouri; discharged.

T. C. Neat, stealing $10 from A. K. McMourry; continued two days.

Peter Thompson, false swearing; continued until to-morrow and required to give $100 bond to appear.

Jef. Jones, Gilbert Fields, Sam. Smith, and Richard Coleman, same; dismissed.

E. R. Worrell and Charles Mortimer, cutting Maggie Card with intent to kill; continued two days and required to give bond in the sum of $2,000 to appear.

Mike Dwyer, cutting John Butler with intent to kill; dismissed.

THE ELECTION.

Complete Returns from Sixteen Counties and Scattering from a Number of Precincts.

Leslie's Loss from Stevenson's Vote.

[Courier-Journal Special Reports.]

Harrison County—Official.

CYNTHIANA, Aug. 8.—Leslie 1,615, Harlan 1,633; Carlisle 1,617, Thomas 1,620; Stephens 1,616, Brown 995; Smith 1,628, Kripponstapel 993; Tate 1,617, Fry 993; Henderson 1,614, Pratt 994; Grant 1,591, McClary 993. For the Senate, Duvall, Democrat, 1,646; for the House, Mogthben, Democrat, 1,632; for County Surveyor, W. L. Redman, Democrat, 1,629. J.

Simpson County—Official.

Leslie, 1,139; Carlisle, 1,105; Hodman, 1,101; Smith, 1,099; Tate, 1,098; Henderson, 1,099; Grant, 1,094; Brunner, 1,104; Harlin, 967; Thomas, 495; Brown, 479; Krippenstapie, 471; Fry, 479; Pratt, 479; McClary, 469; Blakely, 451. For Legislature—Democrat: W. W. Bush, 1,093; J. A. Crowdus, 561.

Anderson County—Official.

The following is the official vote of Anderson county: Democrat—Leslie, 816; Carlisle, 808; Hodman, 809; Smith, 807; Tate, 807; Grant, 805; Henderson, 807. Republican—Harlan, 411; Thomas, 395; Brown, 395; Krippenstapel, 370; Fry, 377; G. McClary, 386; Pratt, 370. Representative—R. T. Monroe, Rep., 159; North Morgan, Dem., 336; W. F. Bond, Dem., 747. Sheriff—A. Portwood, Dem., 974; Sutherland, Rad., 397.

Bullitt County—Official.

Leslie 839; Harlan, 399; Carlisle, 776; Thomas 397; Rodman 796; Brown 393; Smith 796; Krippenstapel 393; Tate 768; Fry 394; Henderson 796; Pratt 944; Grant 796; McClary 393.

Legislature—Democrat, W. B. M. Brooks 557; Democrat, W. Carpenter 389; for stopping sale of liquor 596; against 596.

Oldham County—Official.

Leslie, 789; Harlan, 388; Carlisle, 786; Thomas, 380; Rodman, 791; Brown, 314; Smith, 789; Krippenstapie, 314; Tate, 788; Fry, 317; Henderson, 795; Pratt 314; Grant, 789; McClary, 314. For Representative—Wm. Tarlton (Dem.), 830, no opposition.

Marion County—Official.

LEBANON, August 8.—The official vote of Marion county is: Leslie, 1,178; Harlan, 926. Captain E. A. Graves, Democratic candidate for Representative, had no opposition, and beat Leslie 150 votes in the county.

Franklin County—Official.

Leslie, 1709; Harlan, 1444; Carlisle, 1716; Thomas, 1094; Rodman, 1703; Brown, 1078; Smith, 1741; Krippenstapel, 1072; Tate, 1720; Fry, 1079; Grant, 1716; McClary, 1076; Henderson, 1736; Pratt, 1075.

Jefferson County.

MIDDLETOWN PRECINCT—Leslie, 185; Harlan, 85; Carlisle, 184; Thomas, 84; Rodman, 183; Brown, 84; Smith, 183; Krippenstapie, 84; Tate, 183; Fry, 84; Henderson, 183; McClary, 84; Grant, 183; Pratt, 84; Standiford, 186; Johnston, 181.

Shelby County.

CLAYVILLAGE, Ky., August 8.—The election at this place passed off quietly, with the following result: Democratic State ticket 109 votes; Radical State ticket—28 votes to Harlan and 25 to each of the Republican candidates. Radical vote was made up with blacks 24; whites 4.

Hancock County.

HAWESVILLE, August 8.—Full Statement of county. Leslie 760; Harlan 324. G. W. T.

Ballard County.

BLANDVILLE, August 8.—The Democratic majority in Ballard county is 1,340 votes. L. F. M.

Boyd County.

CATTLETTSBURG, Aug. 8.—Williams, Democrat, carried Boyd county by about 9 majority. State ticket, little behind. J. M. B.

Pendleton County.

FALMOUTH, August 8, 1871.—The following is the vote of Pendleton county: For Governor—Leslie, 909; Harlan, 700. Light vote polled.

R. B. M.

Barren County.

GLASGOW, KY., August 8.—I send you a statement of the polls in Barren county as far as heard from: Glasgow at a close of polls—Leslie's majority at Glasgow, 394; Leslie's majority at Hiseville, 150; majority at Cave City, 150; Leslie's majority at Glasgow Junction, 65; Leslie's majority at Rocky Hill, 130. We had a very peaceable election. Negroes all voted.

D. W. S.

McCracken County.

PADUCAH, August 8.—The Democrats carried McCracken, by four or five hundred. Ogilvie is elected to the Legislature without opposition. Gilbert to the Senate without opposition. The Democrats in this city were not organized, and let the election go by default. Four hundred Democrats failed to vote. Harlan's majority in city, 78.

Nelson County.

NEW HAVEN PRECINCT.—Leslie 120, Harlan 60, Carlisle 164, Thomas 48, Rodman 161, Brown 48, Smith 136, Krippenstapel 48, Tate 130, Fry 52, Henderson 161, Pratt 47, Grant 156, McClary 51.

For county officers—Beckham (Dem.) for Legislature, 787; no opposition. County Clerk, Elliott (Dem.), 1,026; Murphy (Dem.), 92. Elliott's majority in the county is 361.

Madison County.

RICHMOND, Aug. 7.—Excepting the killing of a man in Hinton, in which no connection with politics, the election passed off to-day in a very quiet manner. McCreary is re-elected to the Legislature by an increased majority over that given for Adams, Congressman, in November, and the majority for the State ticket will not fall much short of 1,000. R. E. L.

Henry County.

Statement of poll-books of Pendleton precinct—Leslie, 96; Harlan, 13. Carlisle, 96; Thomas, 13. Rodman, 95; Brunner, 13. Smith, 95; Krippenstapel, 13. Tate, 95; Fry, 13. Henderson, 95; Pratt, 13. Grant, 95; McClary, 13. Jesse, 90; Standiford, 96.

NEWCASTLE, Aug. 8.—Up to this writing eight precincts have been heard from, giving Leslie 966 majority over Fry. Seven precincts are yet to hear from. We know correctly the majority in several of these and can state that Leslie's majority in Henry county will be over 1,000. Col. George N. Jesse is elected to the Legislature. C. M. M.

Casey County.

LIBERTY, Monday Night.—The election to-day in Casey went off quietly. All the precincts in the county, except Jenkins, gave Bryan McCnen 214 majority. Jenkins will give Fry about 70 majority. election over Col. Adams in Casey and Russell is certain by 500 majority. Leslie and the rest of the ticket will carry this county by a good majority. B.

Warren County.

BOWLING GREEN, Aug. 8.—Leslie's majority in Warren county is four hundred and thirty. S. S. J.

Taylor County.

CAMPBELLSVILLE, Aug. 7.—The election in this county passed off very quietly, so far as heard from. Incomplete returns indicate a majority of about 125 for Leslie's election. The following is the latest reports:

Second district (Salems, at 12 o'clock)—Leslie, 68; Harlan, 65.

For Representative—Johnson (Dem.), 64; Allen (Rep.), 54.

Third district (Campbellsville complete, 9 Official)—Leslie, 214; Harlan, 131; Johnson, 198; Allen, 147.

Fourth district (Ireland, 4 o'clock)—Leslie's majority about 30; Johnson's 30.

Fifth district (Cane Valley, 3 o'clock)—Leslie, 49; Harlan, 54; Johnson, 46; Allen, 48.

First district—No heard from; probable majority for Democratic ticket, 60.

Probable majority in county for Democratic ticket, 185. J. H. C.

Campbell County.

CINCINNATI, August 7.—Campbell county, Ky., returns all but one precinct, give Baker (Rep.) over Berry (Dem.), for the Legislature, by majority: Stone (Rep.) over Morlin (Dem.), for the Legislature, 36 majority. The remaining precinct is reported a tie. The Governor's vote is close, not more than 25 or 30 majority either way.

Lewis County

elects a Republican member of the Legislature. Harlan has about 100 majority, and Thomas about 300.

Jessamine County.

NICHOLASVILLE, August 8.—Harlan's majority in the county will be 50.

The Gains and Losses.

We publish herewith the comparative gains and losses of Leslie, from the majorities of Stevenson in 1868, from all the counties from which we have received full returns:

	Gains.	Losses.
Louisville city	...	4,200
Oldham county	...	469
Warren county	...	1,455
Taylor county	...	407
Lewis county	60	...
Harrison county	...	726
Hancock county	...	249
Ballard county	...	152
Pendleton county	...	276
McCracken county	...	677
Marion county	...	1,186
Franklin county	...	656
Madison county	...	669
Simpson county	...	497
Anderson county	...	189
Bullitt county	...	309
Jessamine county	...	685
Total	60	12,990

Educational.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

A modest announcement in the columns of the COURIER-JOURNAL meets the eye to-day, which sets forth that a new school is about to be opened under the auspices of Mrs. Barney and Miss Ellen D. Powell, both members of families of undoubted respectability, and the daughters of old citizens. Does this count for nothing in the estimation of parents, who wish to place their children imbued, not alone with the elements of education, but with principles, manners, mode of thought and expression, molded on close contact with the best society?

Let us pass this, in our opinion, great essential over, however, in the motive of this notice, which is merely to point attention to one important feature in this new academy.

One of the principals is, we know, an enthusiast in her love and reverence for "the teacher's high vocation" and a strong believer in the possibility of elicting, even from the dullest and most delicate child, an earnest interest in and attention to study, if proper efforts be made by the instructor. Hence, of course throw more than half the work on the teacher, whose every faculty must be bent to stimulate and feed the latent or at best much oral information is necessarily blended with that contained in school books.

How history can be revitalized, geography made a reality, grammar shown to be easy and only the common sense analogy, poetry merely its choicest medium of conveying ideas, arithmetic a simple and universal necessity, French almost a pastime. All serious points which it is so seldom granted to the teacher of youth, and which requires genius and eloquence as a background to sustain it, can now be realized.

The principals of this new academy unite the qualifications that are requisite for permanent success, one being a thorough woman of business and discipline, the other a practical enthusiast, whose hopes of perfecting a system of education, that will render study engaging to the young, are about to be tested. The writer of this has given much attention to the training of youth—though never a teacher—and has witnessed the magical success of the one system when all others failed to impress ideas on the unwilling brain. A child's mind receives nutriment in this way, as its bones and its lips imbibe nourishment, with little or no strain upon its nervous energies, and with an ever-renewed delight in its unconsciously imparted education. The eager curiosity and thirst for ideas that are the result of this mode of teaching can be witnessed to be believed. The blank-board and the familiar lecture are the necessary adjuncts to the state and school-book, and form a variety that banishes weariness from mind and body both, of the absorbed pupil.

The teacher through such means may, it is true, be exhausted when each day's lessons are over, but the children go forth free and elate of step and spirit, as if from pastime.

Parents of youth, give this new system a fair trial, especially in case of children delicate or otherwise disqualified for study, which requires in many minds a stimulus not afforded by books alone. The very finest and most highly strung natures often spurn the harness of mere some unaided by close explanation, quickened by illustration. Of these are the children of genius, too often mistaken for laggards or dullards by those unacquainted with the mysteries of the human understanding.

A FRIEND OF LIGHT AND PROGRESS.

LOUISVILLE, August 8.

CITY FEATURES.

New Firm.

A large number of our readers will be pleased to learn that a partnership has been entered into between our esteemed citizen, Louis Tripp, music dealer, and Prof. G. W. Linton, of Louisiana, who is favorably known in this city as a successful music teacher and author of some distinction. Among his works on music we might mention "The Vocalist," "Sparkling Gems" and "Teachers' Manual." The firm hereafter will be known as Tripp & Linton. We wish these gentlemen every success, and bespeak for them the patronage of the friends of music.

Madame Zettler

requests ladies to call and test the PEARL OF DEW, the GREAT PARISIAN BEAUTIFIER, free of charge. No. 91 Walnut street, near Third.

☞ Convenient to the city by street railroad; free from dust and the noise and bustle of the city, those beautiful residences and building lots at auction, August 9th, at 4 o'clock. S. S. Meddis, auctioneer.

Universal Exposition.

Five cents to five dollars. New goods opened daily.

A Nice Walnut-street Cottage at Auction,

between Sixteenth and Seventeenth, this afternoon at 5 o'clock, on the premises. Buckel & Shaffer.

Gents' Hosiery.

Handkerchiefs, underwear, collars, &c., at less than wholesale prices, at the Universal Exposition.

☞ The location is unimpeachable and convenient to all parts of the city by street railroad. S. S. Meddis, auctioneer.

☞ Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the purest, sweetest and best in the world. Physicians have decided it superior to any other Cod Liver Oil in the market. Patients who have once taken it can take no other.

☞ Vulcanite jewelry is the most durable. You can buy it at fifty cents a set at the Universal Exposition.

☞ Those beautiful lots on Fourth and Oak—the best in the city—and to be sold at auction, August 9, at 4 o'clock. S. S. Meddis, auctioneer.

Testimony of L. O. Shenault, a Prominent Merchant of Baldwin, Miss.

LOUISVILLE HOTEL, Oct., 1870.

DR. C. H. WINTERSMITH—Dear Sir: I arrived here on the 28th September, from Baldwin, Miss., quite feeble, having had continued chills for five consecutive months. During that period I made use of several remedies, but with only temporary effect. The use of only one bottle of your valuable Chill Tonic has relieved me entirely. I am now a sound, healthy man, and take great pleasure in recommending your valuable Tonic to the afflicted. Truly your friend,

L. O. SHENAULT.

☞ The most desirable residences and building lots in the city, at auction, Wednesday, August 9, at 4 o'clock. S. S. Meddis, auctioneer.

Truth.

The powers of Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup for children are as positive as the sunlight from heaven, and gentle and soothing as an angel's whisper.

☞ They are models of convenience, the beautiful residences at auction August 9, by S. S. Meddis.

Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure.

Breaking the chill is not curing the disease. The cause must be remedied. Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup is the only known remedy that makes a permanent cure, effectually removing the cause of the disease.

EUGENIE ON TROCHU.

A Private Letter from the Ex-Empress.

The following private letter of the ex-Empress Eugenie to a friend in regard to General Trochu's attack on her in the National Assembly will be read with considerable interest by those who have watched the course of events in France during the past twelve months:

CHISELHURST, June 27, 1871.

MY DEAR A——: I have just read the discourse with which General Trochu has defended himself in the Assembly; and I assure you they have awakened in me rather a painful emotion than the mere astonishment that might seem natural. It was especially painful to me to see a general—and a French general—in order to excuse the faults he had committed endeavor to throw the responsibility upon a woman.

I do not say that there were not grave errors on our side, and in these I accept my share; but what I cannot suffer is that any one should accuse me of having acted at a moment when the country was so unhappy only to satisfy my dynasty. From the 6th of August to the 4th of September, laying aside, as we may do, all personal thoughts, I had but one preoccupation, one only—that of saving our poor country.

General Trochu recalls inaccurately the dispatch received on the night of August 17, and which contained these words: "The General remains, and the Emperor will follow him." It was he, and he alone, who asked that I should suppress the name of the Emperor; and his pretext for this was a proclamation that he had already made in advance. He appears to say now that, in order to remove a sentiment of humiliation, I could have sacrificed the sovereign to the regency.

I only knew the affection that I have